

VERMONT BILL LETS TAXPAYING WOMEN VOTE

House Carries Measure to Permit Women
to Vote Upon Municipal Affairs—
Bill For Full Suffrage Reintroduced
in Senate

REPRESENTATIVE COMPELLED TO VOTE UPON QUESTION

The entering wedge for the ultimate success of complete equal suffrage in Vermont was driven in the municipal suffrage vote taken in the House on March 9, by a vote of 104 to 100. The bill, introduced by Representative Moore of Ludlow, which would give women taxpayers the right to vote in town meetings on all business and for all officers except road commissioner, is looked upon as paving the way for a second measure which proposes giving women the vote in municipal affairs upon payment of a poll tax. Such a bill has already been introduced by Representative Stearns of Burlington, and is now before the House for consideration. Full Suffrage Bill Reintroduced in the Senate

A presidential suffrage bill was presented the same day by Senator Vilas of Chittenden County. A similar measure was barely defeated in the House by a vote of 114 to 111 on Feb. 21, and a motion to reconsider was pending when the Senate bill was introduced.

Compelled to Vote

When the name of Representative Bond of Searsburg was reached on an aye and nay vote, Mr. Bond said that he did not like the bill, although he was in favor of woman suffrage, and asked to be excused from voting. By a rising vote of 101 to 87, the House refused to permit him to refrain from voting. Mr. Bond then voted against the bill. At a recent hearing, the suffrage question was argued for four hours, before one of the largest and most closely interested audiences which has ever filled the representatives' hall at the State House," according to the Burlington Free Press.

The suffrage speakers were led by Dr. Grace W. Sherwood of St. Albans, president of the Vermont Equal Franchise League, Mrs. Fred B. Blanchard of Montpelier, Miss Helen Clark of Montpelier, Miss Helen Hoard of Barre, Mrs. A. A. Parmelee of Enosburg Falls, and Representative Fraser Metcalf of Randolph. Other speakers were Mrs. L. S. Lawrence of Middlebury. The speakers against suffrage were Mr. David S. Conant of Bradford, president of the Vermont Association Opposed to Suffrage; Mrs. H. R. Watkins of Burlington; Mrs. B. R. Demeritt of Danbury; Miss Jenny Valentine of Bennington; Mrs. Frank Lowe of Montpelier; Mr. Robert Lawrence of Rutland; Mrs. A. B. Buell of Burlington; and Mrs. B. J. Robinson of Massachusetts.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

Forum of Church of Ascension,
New York, Organizes a Unit to
Help Win State Campaign

Entirely new in suffrage organizations is one to be called the Protestant Episcopal Suffrage Association of New York. Formed at a meeting held on March 9 in the assembly hall of the Church of the Ascension, Episcopal women of all the churches in the city were invited to be present by the Suffrage Committee of the Public Forum of the church. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant presided at the meeting and welcomed the delegates. The officers of the new organization are: President, Mrs. Richard Aldrich; Vice President, Mrs. Charles Bond Edge; Secretary, Miss Margaret Roberts; Treasurer, Miss Carlotta Nicoll. The new society will be affiliated with the New York City Woman Suffrage Party.

On the Organization Committee are Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. V. Simkholm, Mrs. Caroline Choate, Mrs. C. N. Edge, Mrs. J. G. Crowell, Mrs. A. Hunt, Mrs. J. Wright, and Mrs. William H. Hyde.

New Secretary For Bay State Association

The Massachusetts W. S. A. is to be congratulated upon securing as its executive secretary so able and beloved a woman as Mrs. Perkins, the former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Perkins will enter upon her duties at Headquarters immediately.

WHOLE FAMILIES MARCH IN VICTORY PARADE

Terre Haute, Ind.—More than 600 women took part in a parade and mass meeting in celebration of the passage of the woman suffrage bill. The press dispatches say: "Many men marched with their wives and in some instances entire families appeared. The line of march was lined with cheering crowds. The program closed with addresses by women active in urging suffrage and men recently converted to the cause."

PRIMARY LAW NOT SATISFACTORY

Iowa Women Decide to Center Efforts
on Amendment That They May Vote
For Public Officials

The recent ruling of Attorney-General Haver, that the women of Iowa may be given the right to vote at the State primaries by the Legislature, without an amendment to the constitution, does not satisfy the suffragists of the State.

Leaders in conference on March 7 decided that no bill relating to the participation of women in the primary will be presented, but that all effort will be centered in urging the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment at the present General Assembly.

The officers of the State Suffrage Association and of the W. C. T. U. were present at this conference. It was their decision that the privilege of nominating candidates, the work of the primary, was not enough. They want the right to help elect officers, which can only be brought about by an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. Ida B. Smith, president of the W. C. T. U., said: "We want to vote for public officials, because these officers will deal with the making and enforcing of measures which affect the home and children. So we intend to center our efforts on the suffrage amendment."

MORE STRENGTH SHOWN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Democrats Give Stronger Support
than Republicans—Gain of 25
Per Cent. Over Vote of Two
Years Ago

After a long debate, on March 7, the vote in the New Hampshire House on municipal, county and presidential suffrage for women stood 205 ayes to 152 nays.

Four counties, Merrimack, Strafford, Sullivan and Grafton, gave a majority for suffrage. Two years ago the vote on a similar suffrage bill stood 230 against and 121 for, and Grafton County alone gave a majority for suffrage.

The debate was spirited. Those speaking against the bill were: Shute of Exeter, Libby of Wolfeboro, Pender of Portsmouth, Bell of Exeter, Conner of Manchester and Chellis of Manchester.

Wood of Portsmouth, Hoyt of Hanover, Robert Murchie of Concord, Page of Gilmanston, Kimball of Marlboro, Cummings of Littleton, Eastman of Jefferson, Ahern of Concord and Couch of Concord spoke for the bill.

An analysis of the vote showed that more than half of the Democratic votes were cast in favor of suffrage, while the Republicans voted nearly two to one against it.

The friends of suffrage are gratified by the 25 per cent gain over two years ago. They are especially proud of the progressive men who not only voted for the bill, but made such splendid arguments in favor of the enfranchisement of New Hampshire women.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House the suffrage leaders met in conference at the Suffrage Headquarters, and plans were made for work during the coming months to be begun at once.

NEW JERSEY CLUB ENDORSES SUFFRAGE

Madison, N. J.—The Thursday Morning Club, by a vote of 67 to 7, went on record as favoring equal suffrage at a meeting held March 5. Miss Annabelle Miller, president, said:

"We are a woman's club, 200 strong, and as a collective body of women we must face the question which individual women must face. It is a question asking us to give our moral support to the principle of political equality or to deny our belief in the principle. While as individuals we may feel heavily on the subject, I am sure that we have learned the valuable club experience of sinking personal opinions and bending to the will of the majority."

CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOR IN BALTIMORE

Secretary of National Committee Says
Women's Votes Are Needed to Assure
Strict Enforcement of Child
Protective Laws

The National Child Labor Conference will be held in Baltimore, Md., March 23 to 25.

Although the National Child Labor law has been passed by Congress, much remains to be done. Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, says:

"Now that Congress has opened the way, let us press the battle into every stronghold to bring the law in every State and the administration of that law up to a standard that shall give every child a chance."

"Today the enforcement of child-labor laws in a number of States is a notorious fact. Manned by inefficient inspectors, weighed down by politics, starved by niggardly appropriations, what can we hope from a public service department so handicapped? Here is the crux of the whole problem, and the next five years must witness the development of a white list of States checked by the efficiency standards of the Federal government."

"But how are we to force a solution of this problem? Judging by recent events, it will be by invoking the power and political expression of our people, by saying, in words that can be counted at the ballot box, 'We purge ourselves of this thing.'"

"The problem is so big, the issue so vital, they deserve the attention of the whole people."

Mr. Lovejoy believes that women are people, and that their votes should be counted on this question. He says:

"Personally, I am convinced that we need the voice of the church, the school, the home, in making and enforcing laws to protect working children. And, since half the adult population of our American homes are women, since approximately 75 per cent. of the church members are women, and since 90 per cent. of the school teachers are women, and every moral and educational enterprise in the country is represented in about the same proportion, could logic forces us to the conclusion that we need women in politics. In our case, of 10,000 members in the National Child Labor Committee, 6,400 are women, 3,600 are men. When we analyze our membership, we seem forced to demand the suffrage for our clients."

"Some of the experiences we have had with men in legislatures in response to the appeals of mothers for protection of working children have forced me to the conclusion that in the protection of working children the participation of women in the law-making of the State is vital."

"None of us quite believe in the orphan asylum as an ideal place for children, yet in most States, politically speaking, all the children are half orphan. In the halls of legislation, mothers are non-existent, and law-making for children is laboriously carried on as a widower's job; therefore it is poorly backed, mussy, and badly served."

"It is no answer to this that New York has a better child-labor law than Wyoming. That is true, and has been made much of by the opponents of equal suffrage. But that fact is insignificant. The significant fact is that child labor is a known and measured evil in New York State and is practically unknown in Wyoming. In New York State, there are 65,000 working children. In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, Wyoming has, according to the last census, exactly 17 children under 16 years. It is disingenuous to compare States in that way. Women do not vote in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi. States that have been dragged in by the heels and forced to a standard of protection against child labor by the Federal Government which they were unwilling to enact for themselves. And let it be remembered that North Carolina has more working children than all the suffrage States combined, including Illinois."

"But the time has come to rally, whether in States where women vote or in those where they still center for the right of political existence. Such intelligent interest must be shown in the welfare of children that no one can doubt that when the American mother gets the vote the American child will get the education."

MRS. PARK NEW CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Maud Wood Park has been appointed chairman of the National Congressional Committee, in place of Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, who has resigned.

ATLANTA SUFFRAGISTS SELL WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Appear as Newsboys For Benefit
of Local Association—Many
Patrons Say "Keep the Change"

Atlanta, Ga.—On March 7 a large number of the members of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association took possession of the streets and office buildings of the city as "newsies," selling The Woman's Journal, which contained the Executive Council Note to President and Government, and Secretary of War Baker's reply. These papers went like "war extras;" every copy was sold within two hours; hundreds more could have been sold with equal ease. The people seemed glad to "buy a paper," and the price paid was anywhere from five cents to one dollar. "Keep the change" was the usual comment, no matter what amount was offered.

For three days the local papers were full of the news that "pretty suffragists will sell papers for the cause," backing their statements by running large cuts of attractive girls holding aloft The Woman's Journal and smilingly offering it to the public. Every "newsie" wore a bunch of yellow jonquils tied with yellow ribbon with flowing ends, and the work was thoroughly enjoyed. The comment was often made by some gentleman as he handed out a quarter and took The Journal, "We should have a suffrage paper in Georgia," or "It is my opinion if the people of this State had a chance to vote on the subject, the women of Georgia would be enfranchised. It is 'politics' and nothing else which is postponing this act of justice."

Had Prolonged Legal Fight to Obtain Portion of Leslie Bequest

Mrs. Catt Says All Women With Money to Leave Should Call
Together All Heirs and Two Physicians
and Demand Certificate

The preparations for the Educational Commission for woman suffrage to be founded with the Leslie money are now nearly complete. At the recent meeting of the National Executive Council in Washington, Mrs. Catt gave a graphic and humorous account of her experience with that much talked-of bequest. She said, in part:

"The saddest thing that ever happened to me was having the Leslie money left me. I am not the same woman that I was two years ago. I never shall be again."

"Mrs. Frank Leslie was a very clever, self-made woman, very beautiful in her youth, and always admired by men. One man told me with tears in his eyes that he had urged her again and again to marry him, when she was over 70."

"The two grounds on which a will can be set aside are mental incapacity and undue influence. Hudson Maxim and other prominent men had been among Mrs. Leslie's friends, and they all spoke in high terms of her mental ability, and said how well she could discuss all sorts of public questions, even in her old age. It was impossible to show that she was not of sound mind; and as I had not seen her for years, it was impossible to prove undue influence."

"A famous attorney, who came to me and announced that Mrs. Leslie had left me her residuary legatee, said that his firm had made her will for years. She changed her will more or less, about once in four years. They had all these wills on file. The documents showed that for a long time she had wanted to do something for women. Once she had willed her property to found a woman's art institute, and once she had left it to the Woman's Press Club of New York for a national woman's building. She had left it finally to me, under the last two wills. When she told me that she had done so, I wrote her that the suffrage movement was now going so fast that she might live to see it succeed, and she wrote me that even if it came during her lifetime, money would still be needed to help women, and she should not change her will."

"She never talked about her belief in suffrage even to her friends, but we found that she had been quietly contributing to the cause for 20 years."

Mrs. Catt then gave an account of the many attempts that had been made to break the will, or to get some money out of the estate. The claimants had no moral or legal right to it, but with some of them she had been advised to settle, because it would be cheaper than prolonged litigation. "The law is very lenient to anyone who wants to get something out of an estate, and it allows appeals to be carried up and up," said Mrs. Catt.

Frank Leslie had four children by his first wife, from whom he had been divorced. After his death he had tried to break his will, in which he had paid a tribute to his second wife, saying that she had helped him to make the money, and that it was as much hers as his. These children were now all dead, but they had left four grandchildren, who were persistent in trying to have Mrs. Leslie's will set aside. Some of her very distant relatives also entered into a conspiracy to furnish a false family tree, and offered to make affidavits of whatever kind wanted. Finally one man got compunctions and confessed, and the lawyer who had had charge of the proceedings in their behalf was disbarred in the midst of them. "They had even claimed that Mrs. Leslie was illegitimate, and that her mother was a Negro slave," said Mrs. Catt. "We proved" (Continued on page 62.)

WOULD GUARANTEE EARLY USE OF VOTE

Indianapolis.—In going over the Maston-McKinley bill, passed two weeks ago by the Legislature, Senator Beardsley discovered that the act would not become law in time to let women vote for delegates to the constitutional convention next January. He immediately brought in a bill to guarantee that right to the women. Under a suspension of Senate rules the bill was discussed by that body on March 5. It provides that women may register before the election of delegates in September, and that the registration board shall be in session 90 days before the September election.

WOMAN GOES TO MEXICAN HOUSE

Miss Hermila Galindo, Who Introduced
Suffrage Measure in Constitutional
Convention, Elected Deputy from
Federal District

Mexico City.—For the first time in history, a woman has been elected to the Lower House of Congress in Mexico.

She is Miss Hermila Galindo, of the fifth Federal district, and she won her election, along with the other twenty-three deputies and alternates from that district, with 460 candidates in the field.

It was Miss Galindo who introduced the suffrage measure into the constitutional convention held in Queretaro last December, and while action on the article was never taken, Miss Galindo pointed out that the constitution does not forbid a woman to be a candidate nor to vote.

AMENDMENT PASSES NEW YORK SENATE BY LARGE MAJORITY

Had Already Passed Lower House—Will Go to
Voters Next November—Brown Makes
Antiquated Speech in Opposition



SECOND SUBMISSION COMES IN SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME

By the fine majority of 39 to 7, the New York Senate has passed the constitutional amendment to give full suffrage to women. It had already passed the lower house, 124 to 10. It will now go to the voters next November. A like amendment was defeated in New York in 1915, but it received more than 500,000 votes, and the last Legislature, as well as this one, voted overwhelmingly for resubmission.

PENNSYLVANIA AMENDMENT HAS STRONG BACKING

Support From All Legislative Factions
For Second Referendum in 1920—
\$50,000,000 Road Bond Bill a Precedent
for New Vote

Harrisburg, Pa.—Suffrage leaders for the first time since their amendment was introduced have announced that they have been assured a majority of the Committee on Constitutional Reform are ready to report the bill to the House favorably whenever the sponsors so desire. Samuel A. Whitaker of Chester County is in charge of the measure in the House.

Members of the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania W. S. A., who have been lobbying at Harrisburg, say that practically the only opposition existing is among the non-progressives, who, they declare, may be expected always to combat any legislation basically progressive. They predict, however, that they have sufficient friends pledged to their bill, and others who are progressive, to pass their measure.

Concerning the boasts of their opponents, that the suffragists are depending entirely upon the leader of one legislative faction for their support, suffrage leaders declare their strategic plans, soon to be unmasked, will show that leaders of all factions will throw heavy support to the suffrage bill. The revelations will take much of the snap out of any body or organization which has deceived itself into believing that there is a possibility of being able to block legislation which will authorize a second woman suffrage referendum in 1920.

There will have to be a general "flopping" among reactionaries in the Republican organization if they oppose the suffrage amendment, as anti-suffragists say they will. Suffragists base this assertion upon the ammunition they have gathered by culling the legislative records and compiling information relative to the stand these same men took in 1915 when, immediately after the defeat of the proposed \$50,000,000 road bond issue at the polls in 1915, it was reintroduced, and passed for the first time, preliminary to its being passed at this session of the Legislature for a referendum in 1918.

Road Bond Issue a Suffrage Weapon
Although the suffragists have not yet unlimbered any of their heavy armament, but have been using their small campaign guns, it seems certain that they are prepared, in event of any possible defeat of their amendment, to go before the voters in some way with the proposed \$50,000,000 road bond issue as their chief weapon. Except for the frequently exploded fallacies used when the suffrage movement was young, the other side has nothing to argue upon, except whether women want to be enfranchised, and this, the suffragists say, was demonstrated beyond doubt when the clearing house among women of the State, the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, at its last convention defeated the President of the anti and her fight against endorsing suffrage overwhelmingly, voting 500 to 9, in favor of the enfranchisement of Pennsylvania women.

They call attention to the fact also that in Harrisburg several days ago, the Executive Board of the same Federation endorsed the Whitaker suffrage bill specifically, and pledged active work for it.

Majority Leader Brown, whose opposition to equal suffrage has been pronounced, surprised the great throng of women that crowded the floor and galleries by voting yes. He said that he did so because the State Republican Convention had declared for resubmission, but he should vote against suffrage at the polls. Women could not fight. "The present European conflicts illustrate my point. Who fights for the Fatherland? The men of Germany or the women of Germany? Who fights for France? The men of France or the women of France?"

According to all accounts, the great services rendered by the women in the countries now at war have made more converts to equal suffrage than anything else has done for a hundred years. Mr. Brown also said that the movement for birth control was "an offshoot" of suffrage, and that the low birth-rate "is directly traceable to the present obligations of women. Add to these obligations the suffrage and office holding and it will be further reduced."

The birth-rate of Colorado is higher than that of Massachusetts, and the birth-rate of New Zealand is higher than that of England and Wales. Mr. Brown also declared that the working women were not asking for suffrage, although resolutions in its favor have been passed by the National Women's Trade Union League and every one of its State branches.

Senator Whitney said he believed Brown was driving a nail in his coffin by the position he had taken. He thought it perfectly possible that the voters of the State have changed their minds since the election two years ago, and he would not be surprised if the suffrage amendment were adopted next November by as large a vote as defeated it the last time.

Senator Bernard Downing, a Tammany member, Senator Sage and Senator Walters spoke against suffrage.

There was no debate on the constitutional amendment itself, since its passage was recognized to be a foregone conclusion. The speeches were all delivered by Senators in explaining their votes.

Of the seven who voted against it, two were Democrats and five Republicans.

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Believes the Election Board Discriminates

New York City.—Discrimination is charged against the Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education because of their failure to appoint Miss Kate Turner as principal of Erasmus Hall High School. According to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, women regard this as a test case.

"It is a calamity that the women of the city are becoming imbued with the idea that the policy of the present Administration is to discriminate against women," said Mrs. Catt, as reported in the New York Evening Post. "A recapitulation of the facts in the case certainly serves to justify the idea. For instance: During the last five years 63 men have been appointed principals of elementary schools, and only 18 women. Two women district superintendents have been replaced by men, so that today there are but two women district superintendents. There is no woman principal of a high school."

"That women are perfectly competent to discipline boys of all grades is demonstrated by the fact that both the disciplinary school in Manhattan and the disciplinary school in Brooklyn have women principals."



BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITOL

Wherein Happenings Great and Small are Related by Mrs. Moque—Mrs. Edwards Impersonates Miss Rankin

As an aftermath of the wretched weather on inauguration day, Dr. Carey Grayson has insisted that President Wilson must continue to be very careful during March, as the heavy cold taken while delivering his inaugural address has left him debilitated and more susceptible to climatic changes. The indisposition of Mr. Wilson, and the death and illness among private citizens due to hours of exposure on March 5 have once more focused attention on the long-mooted plan to return to the last Thursday in April, the historic date of inauguration day.

Features of Parade
One of the striking features of the inaugural parade was that immediately following the Democratic women marched a Polish band, leading a section of typical Tammany Hall braves, composed of naturalized aliens parading proudly behind a vaunting banner. Upon it was inscribed in letters a foot high, "WE ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS."

A most picturesque showing was made by the Indians from the government reservation at St. Francis, South Dakota. They were in war paint, blankets, and feathers, and led by Henry Hollow Horn-Heard, a stalwart young brave, the son of the great Indian chieftain whose likeness is seen on our \$5.00 treasury notes. Suffragists rejoice that President Wilson, notwithstanding the stress of the present crisis, has taken time to express again his sympathy for their cause, by his telegram to Tennessee, and to this is added the good news that Arkansas, the first Southern State, has been added to the suffrage column.

Public Opinion Strong
The growing power of public opinion was forcibly emphasized in the Senate last week by the speedy adoption of the "closure" resolution, limiting the time of debate, a measure which has been "an academic abstraction" for years. Not only will the date of the inauguration be changed if the people demand it, but the long fight for woman's enfranchisement is nearer won with each new advocate of the cause. Every woman's individual success in a broader field of usefulness is helpful to all women. Suffrage leaders believe that the effect upon the thought of the nation of the election of Miss Rankin to Congress, and her ability to serve her State acceptably, cannot be measured in words.

The poet Richard Le Gallienne's young daughter, Miss Gwendolen, an artist and poet like her father, a devotee of sport and one who does her own thinking, has been unconsciously helping the cause by providing new epigrams for suffragists. "Fitting a girl to earn her own living is taking the handcuffs off of womanhood," she emphatically declares.

The McCrene Hall given on the

opening night of the great Suffrage Bazaar at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, towards the fund for the maintenance of Headquarters, was the notable social function and financial success it was hoped. The great crowd which filled the drawing room, where the tables with fancy articles, bags, kitchen utensils, etc., were displayed, taxed even the capacity of the mansion, which is famous for its spaciousness. The fine Turkish rug which usually covers the floor in the State dining room, was removed for the dancing. The musicians were placed in the alcove built to contain the famous "minstrel gallery," which Mrs. Hemmick, the owner of the mansion, imported from Europe, and this proved an ideal arrangement, and added greatly to the beauty of the ballroom, with its bevy of beautifully-gowned maids and matrons.

Miss N. Lovisa White, the well-known ardent suffragist, had one of the most successful booths at the Bazaar. She was assisted by Mrs. Fred Dubois of Idaho, Mrs. Ernest Hekel, and Mrs. Poindexter, and her young niece, who is her house guest.

A note of merriment was given by the Humpty Dumpty table. Here were found good things to eat from nearby States. Maryland and Virginia came to the rescue of Washington in fighting the high cost of living by providing strictly fresh country eggs, white and sweet potatoes, and other necessary commodities. Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell presided over a huge Melting Pot hung in the angle nook, in which instead of soup was a heterogeneous collection of odds and ends in silver and gold, donated for the good of the cause.

Reception to Professional Women
One of the most enjoyable and best attended social affairs at Headquarters recently was the reception given by the Equal Suffrage College League to professional women and graduates of the Washington College of Law. Miss Emma Gillett, the successful lawyer, who has been closely identified with suffrage activities in the District for many years, was the guest of honor. Miss Gillett is a woman of striking appearance, tall and commanding of stature, with beautiful grey hair. She has a smile which wins hearts, as well as forceful arguments which win cases. Years ago Miss Gillett was junior partner in the well-known law firm of Newton, Miss Gillett continued the business of the firm. Miss Mary O'Toole, President of the District of Columbia State Equal Suffrage League, successful counselor at law, and active member of the Washington Bureau of Commerce, was hostess, assisted by Misses O'Neill, Draper, Silman, Pike, and Mrs. Louis Korn. Miss Emma Sheehy and Miss Elizabeth Eggert presided at the tea table. All of the ladies are graduated attorneys at law, and most of them actively engaged in the practice of their profession. Mrs. Keith and Mrs. Andrews were among the prominent guests present.

This week's reception under the auspices of the College League was a delightful affair. Mrs. George F. Bowerman, prominent suffragist college woman and social favorite, was hostess.

assisted by Miss Charlotte Crittenden Everett, also a well-known college woman and successful educator, principal of the noted Colonial School for Girls, which is one of Washington's most fashionable and popular seats of learning, attended by students from every part of the United States. Its pupils came to the reception in a body.

Mrs. Bowerman, with wise forethought, secured the services of twenty or more of Miss Everett's girls to grace the Suffrage Bazaar. The young ladies served tea and assisted Mrs. Miller most efficiently.

For the past five years Mrs. Bowerman has been the head of the English department of the Colonial School for Girls. A striking example of modern teaching methods is the plan in vogue in the sociology class. The young ladies make a study one day each week of some institution, Mrs. Bowerman escorting them for a personal inspection of the Reform School for Girls, the Junior Court, the Government work house and farm at Occoquan, and other similar reformatory institutions.

"And are all these young girls suffragists?" Mrs. Miller was asked at the tea at headquarters. "Oh, no," she replied smilingly. "Some are not, but they are very young. They like the N. A. W. S. A. Headquarters and help us. They will be suffragists later on, when they are older and take time to think about it."

Play Joke on Congress
People are still smiling at the hoax perpetrated by Representative Britton of Illinois, with the clever assistance of Mrs. Edmonds, wife of the Representative of Pennsylvania, in the dying hours of the last Congress. While the Senate was wrestling with the filibuster the House meanwhile was making merry. Word was slyly passed around that Miss Rankin, the newly elected Representative from Montana, was in the chamber.

Completely hoaxed, Representative Gallivan sprang upon a table and announced enthusiastically in stentorian tones above the babble of tongues, strains of "Dixie," and "The Old Oaken Bucket," that "The First Congresswoman is present, and will be escorted to the front by Representative Britton." Taking the cue planned, Mrs. Edmonds demurely arose from the member's seat she had occupied and walked down the aisle towards the Speaker's stand. Tremendous applause greeted her, and calls of "Speech! Speech!"

"My friends, I prefer to make my first speech in the next House," the lady declared, hiding her mirth at the success of the joke. Smiling her thanks, she bowed and sat down. Instantly she became the center of attraction. Every member, his wife and children, seemed bent upon being the first to greet the supposed Congresswoman and offer her felicitations. The rush to congratulate Miss Rankin is sure to be repeated with added fervor when the little lady so signally honored by the State of Montana arrives in Washington to take her seat in the lower House. An ovation awaits her such as no Congressman has ever received. The first woman elected to Congress is a real woman, a noted suffragist of sterling qualities, one who, as all that know her agree, will carry her unusual honors with dignity and good sense. She will represent not only the people of Montana, but the women of the entire country.

GOVERNORS ASKED TO AID CHILD LABOR LAW

Federal Board Asks That Certificates of Age be Made Consistent With Law—Suggests Action by Legislatures

Washington, D. C.—The Federal board, whose duty it is to see that the interstate child labor law is carried out, has asked the assistance of the Governors. It wants all certificates of age for working children to be made consistent with the provisions of the law. It is suggested that the Legislatures of the several States appoint boards similar to the Federal board, or else enact requirements for proof of age which would satisfy the Federal board.

SUFFRAGE ISSUE UP IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1.)

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, says:

"The passage of the woman suffrage resolution by this Legislature opens the campaign to carry the measure at the next general election, Nov. 6 of this year. Our prospects of victory are brilliant. Every political party has endorsed the principle of woman suffrage in its national platform. The leaders of the parties feel a moral responsibility in endorsing woman suffrage. President Wilson showed this plainly in the telegram he recently sent to the President of the Tennessee Senate regarding the presidential suffrage for women in that State when he said: 'It seems to me the moral obligation is complete.'"

"Woman suffrage has been coming East very fast since the beginning of 1917. To one familiar with the situation, as indicated by the many recent triumphs and the great development of the organization of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, victory here next November looks certain."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, said: "Naturally the men have voted in favor of the resubmission because they feel that there is a greater backing of suffrage sentiment in their own districts. Another thing that has impressed me in talking with legislators is their interest in the way our suffrage strength in the Electoral College has leaped from 91 to 135 Electoral votes in the last few weeks."

Mrs. Laidlaw also expressed the view that on account of the growing power of Western women in national elections, the men of New York would not care to be "governed by the women of other States."

CONTINUE EFFORT TO LET WOMEN STUDY LAW

Women's City Club Circularizes Columbia Students with Pamphlets Asking Open-Door in Law Department

New York City.—Last week every student and instructor in Columbia University received a pamphlet entitled, "Shall Women Be Admitted to the Columbia Law School?" The Women's City Club is co-operating with the constant demand which has been pushed for years by educated women to make the university authorities open the doors of the graduate schools, and in particular the law department.

The circular contained reprints of editorials favoring the admission of women, and a list of forty men who are said to feel that it is now advisable. Among them are: Henry de Forest Baldwin, Benjamin Cardozo, Charles L. Guy, Learned Hand, Howard Mansfield, De Lancey Nicoll, Alton B. Parker, Herbert Parsons, Samuel Seabury, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry L. Stimson and William H. Wadsworth.

SENATOR WANTS WOMEN TO VOTE FOR DELEGATES

Harrisburg, Pa.—Senator Edwin H. Vore will introduce the suffrage bill in the Senate and guide it through its various stages in the upper House. Senator Vore has been a constant friend of the suffragists since their amendment was first introduced in the 1912 Legislature.

The sponsor for the suffrage amendment in the House is Representative Samuel A. Whitaker, of Chester County, a Pennrose Lieutenant. This gives leaders in both factions in the Legislature. In addition, Governor Brumbaugh has promised to do all in his power to have his entire strength in both House and Senate thrown in favor of the suffrage amendment.

ELECTORAL VOTE INEQUALITIES

Results of Last Election Show One Elector for 59,000 Voters in Suffrage States Against One for Every 13,700 in South

Inequality in representation among the several States in the electoral college has been a subject of much discussion in the past, especially when comparisons are drawn between the relative strength of Northern and Southern States. Suggestions of Congressional action to make representation more nearly proportionate to actual voting strength have been made from time to time. But in such discussions the North and South have always been the basis of contention.

Unfair to West
Although the suffrage States undergo a far more unfair discrimination, there has been little said about a readjustment which will make their strength in the electoral college more equitable. The twelve States in which women voted in the last presidential election cast 91 electoral votes. To decide how these electoral votes should be cast, more voters participated than in seventeen Northern and Southern States (the ones which have been squabbling over unfair representation), which cast a total of 185 electoral votes.

The following tables show the electoral votes and popular votes cast in the three groups of States. Group 1 includes the twelve suffrage States; Group 2, a representative number of Northern and Eastern States casting approximately the same electoral vote, and Group 3 consists of eight Southern States which have similar strength in the electoral college.

	Electoral votes	Total votes
California	12	999,603
Colorado	6	294,375
Illinois	29	2,189,349
Kansas	10	629,813
Washington	7	379,459
Oregon	5	261,659
Montana	4	177,679
Idaho	4	134,615
Utah	4	143,022
Nevada	3	32,875
Arizona	3	58,021
Wyoming	3	51,842
Total	91	5,332,406

	Electoral votes	Total votes
Massachusetts	18	531,517
Connecticut	7	213,874
Maine	6	136,405
New Hampshire	4	89,127
Rhode Island	5	87,316
Vermont	4	64,475
Pennsylvania	38	1,297,997
North Dakota	3	115,390
South Dakota	3	128,964
Total	92	2,644,965

	Electoral votes	Total votes
Alabama	12	129,216
Mississippi	10	86,679
Florida	6	80,592
Georgia	14	160,690
Louisiana	10	92,982
South Carolina	9	62,952
North Carolina	12	282,814
Texas	20	371,721
Total	92	1,276,527

It takes approximately 59,000 votes to elect an elector in the suffrage States, against 29,000 in Group 2, and 13,700 in Group 3.

The addition of Ohio, Indiana and North Dakota to the suffrage States will make even more marked the inequality in representation arising from lack of uniform laws.

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can deliver The Woman's Journal at your home on Saturday with the daily newspaper. Ask him to give you this service next week. If you are already a subscriber, use the extra copy to win some one else.

TELLS OF LEGAL BEQUEST FIGHT

(Continued from page 61.)

that she had been received in society as her father's legitimate daughter in Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern cities."

But these many contests used up a great deal of time and strength besides making a great hole in the estate, and Mrs. Catt suffered in health. "I often worked all day in the office, and then went home to spend three hours more in the evening with my attorney and the hostile lawyers and claimants, dealing with all these perplexing things," she said. "An anti-suffragist lately declared that I had received \$2,000,000, and that I was going to spend it in corrupting legislators. Mrs. Leslie died possessed of \$1,800,000 in all. I shall be lucky if I get \$800,000 out of it."

"I advise every woman who has money to leave to call a meeting of all her legal heirs, and two physicians, and have the physicians testify to her soundness of mind, and make all the heirs sign a paper saying that they acknowledge it. The devices used in the effort to break Mrs. Leslie's will were so many and so extraordinary that I advise Mrs. Winston Churchill to tell the story to her husband and suggest that he make it the subject of a novel."

Mrs. Catt has also been flooded with appeals to use the money for all sorts of things, most of which had nothing to do with suffrage. "I have been hectoring every day for two years," she said. "I have lost my confidence in human nature. I feel as though, if you dangle a dollar in front of anybody's nose, he ceases to be a human being made in God's image, and becomes a vulture in pursuit of carrion."

Partial distribution of the estate has now been made. Mrs. Catt said that people always think of it as ready money, but most of it is not. She has received \$34,000 worth of jewels, some bonds, and a quantity of real estate, some of it income-producing, much of it unproductive. "It looks as if I have got to cease suffrage work and become the manager of an estate, selling diamonds and real estate," she said.

She then outlined her sagacious plan for the Leslie Educational Foundation, and it was received with great applause, the whole audience standing up and clapping.

The suggestion was made that trustworthy persons could be hired to sell the jewels and manage the real estate, without putting that burden on Mrs. Catt. Dr. Shaw said: "If the Leslie bequest does as Mrs. Catt says, in depriving the cause of her services, it will be the dearest money that ever came to us. But if it does not kill Mrs. Catt and take her away from suffrage work, everyone will agree that Mrs. Leslie made no mistake in the choice of the person to spend the money."

POTENTIAL VOTE HELPS WORKERS

Prospect of Ballot for Women of Empire State Used as an Argument For Passage of 54-Hour Law for Restaurant Employees

Albany, N.Y.—"When we get the vote," declared Miss Sarah Greene, waitress attending the hearing before the Senate and Assembly labor committees on March 6, "we'll come out here as the labor union men do and tell you that if you don't give us laws that will protect us there will be thousands of women's votes against you."

A bill known as the Graves-Marx bill, establishing a 54-hour work week, was under consideration. Several of the waitresses described conditions in the restaurant kitchens as anything but wholesome.

"The dirt in some of the kitchens is awful," said Miss Belle Bonner, waitress for thirteen years. "In one place the filthy water in the drain backed up and flooded the kitchen. Were there bacteria in the water? I should say so, and we can bring it out to you in the next Reformed food."

Another woman advised the committee members to stick to steaks and roast beef if they were fussy about what they ate. The croquettes and patties served in the cheaper eating houses were hardly sanitary, she said.

Among those speaking for a 54-hour week were Miss Caroline Whipple, of the Consumers' League, and Dr. Fredrick Sears, a surgeon in the Woman's Hospital at Syracuse.

Men interested in several big New York City cafés opposed the bill. Mrs. Churchill said that the measure would put 1,000 women out of work in New York City.

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News From the States

MISS RANKIN AIDS SUFFRAGE HEARING

Connecticut Committee on Constitutional Amendments Hears Arguments for Presidential, Municipal and Excise Suffrage

The suffragists had a second legislative hearing last week, this time on the constitutional amendment for full suffrage. The hearing was before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, besides the local speakers, the suffragists were represented by Miss Jeanne Rankin. The arguments were on such the same lines as at the former hearings on the bills for presidential, municipal and excise suffrage. A delegation from the Corset Workers' Union Bridgeport, representing 3,500 women workers, appeared in favor of the bill, and made a very fine appeal on behalf of working women.

The anti's were represented by Miss Annie Bronson and Mrs. Grace Duffield, and this time the liquor men did not put in an appearance. Mrs. Rankin tried hard to prove that there was no connection between the anti-suffrage women and the liquor interests, the memory of the rows of liquor men standing or sitting behind the anti's, all adorned with the red roses of suffrage, was too fresh for her to produce much effect.

The Speaker of the House, who is a recent anti-suffragist, was evidently alarmed before the Judiciary Committee would report the bill favorably and come to a vote. He should accept the report. Immediately after the first hearing he began an effort to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, which at the beginning of the session had been asked to accept the suffragists. When the bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was the proper reference, as they were in the form of amendments to an existing law, Mr. Healey is not greatly concerned, since he believed that he could control this committee as well as the other. Finding his place not certain, he attempted to accomplish by a political trick what he feared he might not be able to accomplish through open opposition. Many of the Representatives, however, grew tired over this trickery, for it would establish a precedent by which any bill could be defeated through shuffles of reference, and many men who were not suffragists have announced that they will stand against this attempt.

DOLLAR DAY THE FIRST OF MAY

The Ohio W. S. A. announces Dollar Day the first of May. At the recent meeting of the State Executive Committee in Cleveland, it was decided to call interested men and women, inside and outside the organization, to one dollar on May 1 as a special call offering for presidential suffrage. The State Association will organize committees to take charge of this in the larger towns. In the headquarters of local organizations in the larger cities of the State will be placed collection boxes to receive donations. Suffragists adorned with yellow sashes to mark their official position will take charge of the donations, not only in the headquarters, but in various places around town, so that everybody who had to give to the thank offering could do so.

The execution of the plan will be under the general direction of the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Kent W. Lippie, formerly an officer of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

DIANA SUFFRAGIST IS NOW ELECTION SHERIFF

Julia Landers First Woman in State to Hold Position—No Opposition to Her Being Sworn In

Julia Landers of Indianapolis has been appointed an election sheriff in her district by the Democratic precinct committeeman of her ward and precinct. She served at the primaries last March 6. She is the first woman in the State to serve as an election sheriff. She took her oath of office and received her badge on March 5 last ceremony, and as if it were a natural occurrence.

Electoral officials, including the Democratic election commissioner, have declared that Miss Landers was not a qualified elector and therefore could not serve. There was no opposition to her being sworn in, and her appointee states she will be no opposition when she appears at the polls. Miss Landers is active member of the Indianapolis branch of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, and did valiant service in the work for the partial suffrage measure recently passed by the Legislature.

BROOKLYN PAPER SOUNDS CHILDREN

Prints Names of Prominent Men and Has School Pupils Guess Their Stand on Suffrage Issue—Girl Wins Contest With Only Three Errors

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The "Eagle" conducted a suffrage guessing contest last week. On March 7 it published a list of names of 26 well known Brooklyn men of different callings, and offered prizes to the school children who could guess most accurately whether these men were for suffrage or against it.

The student who sent in an answer nearest to the correct one, and with the earliest post-mark, was to be declared the winner. Miss Mary A. Goddard, of the Erasmus Hall High School, achieved success, having but three errors. She has kept herself well posted on the public declarations of the 26 men named, among whom were teachers, judges, doctors, business men and clergymen.



MRS. JOHN W. BRASSINGTON, President Delaware Suffrage Association

NORTH DAKOTA ANTIS SEEK REFERENDUM

Declare Constitution Provided No Right of Suffrage Until Matter Has Been Voted at Polls

Opposition to the suffrage bill passed by the North Dakota Legislature has arisen at this late date. Petitions are being prepared to submit the question to a referendum of the men. The opposition has prepared a statement which declares that the constitution of North Dakota provides that women cannot have the right of suffrage until the matter has been passed on by the voters at the polls. What the opponents will be able to do with their petitions remains to be seen; it takes a big per cent. to launch a petition for a referendum, as the initiative and referendum bill was garbled by the previous reactionary forces before they allowed it to become a law. The very trick played on the people in this law may be turned against the reactionaries now that they are trying to use it for their own reactionary purposes.

KOKOMO WOMEN'S PARTY FORMED IN INDIANA

More than 600 women of Kokomo, Ind., met on March 1 and organized the Kokomo Women's Party. It was decided to submit a list of ten questions to the candidates for mayor, and a list of nine questions to the candidates for councilmen. The women are asking for the appointment of a police woman, and for the naming of a woman as a member of the police board. They are asking, the councilmen for the enforcement of health laws, the suppression of vice, the improvement of parks, the removal of unsightly bill-boards, the cleaning of alleys and streets, and the general beautification of the city. It was agreed that the women's organizations should not declare for or against any candidate for nomination.

GEORGIA WOMAN IS NEW PROBATION OFFICER

Atlanta, Ga.—Recently Miss Lottie Ramspeck of Atlanta was appointed probation officer of Fulton County, the only woman in the State holding such an office, so far as known. She is present at every meeting of the Juvenile Court, and decides what the punishment of the young offenders shall be, and whether punishment or probation. She is doing a magnificent work, and already the poor little dirty faced urchins just beginning an irregular life are turning to her for protection, while the larger boys and girls, with hardened faces, are beginning to soften under the influence of love and sympathy.

JUDGE'S DECISION AFFECTS SUFFRAGE

Oklahoma Court Holds That Two or 'Congruous Propositions May Be Mated When Sent to Voters

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The plan of the Legislature to submit constitutional amendments for woman suffrage, the literacy test and a poll tax in the same election and on the same ballot will be affected by a decision just rendered by Justice Thacker in the Supreme Court in the case of W. D. Turner et al. vs. J. D. Ramsey et al., appealed from the district court of Comanche county.

The court held that two or more congruous propositions may be united as one in an initiative petition, and in a submission thereof to an electorate so as to have one expression of the voters determine whether such composite proposition, with each of its elemental propositions, shall be adopted as an amendment to a city charter.

In the case in question the court held that provision for the salary a city commissioner should receive, another section saying that the salary may be increased or decreased at any time by an amendment, and another that his term of office may be terminated at any time, when so united as a single composite proposition, are congruous and, in this respect, permissible. The Oklahoman says:

"From the court's words it follows that any two or three propositions that were embraced in the same ballot title and which were lacking in community of interest to the extent that a voter might want to vote 'yes' in one instance and 'no' in the other would not be legal."

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE ORGANIZES FOR SUFFRAGE

A College Equal Suffrage League was organized recently at Muskingum College, O. Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, the college president, always an outspoken friend of suffrage, presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker, Miss Ella M. Haas of Dayton, O., former State factory inspector. The young women will invite the men of the college to study the question with them.

At McConellsville, O., where a majority of the women have declared themselves suffragists, a meeting was held with Miss Haas as speaker, and a suffrage organization effected, with Mrs. Evelyn True Button as president.

The gaining of presidential suffrage has proved a great stimulus to suffrage organization in this State, and the awakening interest among Ohio women in securing the ballot apparently proves that women will vote when they have the chance.

Concord Pays Tribute to Frank Sanborn

Concord, Mass.—The Concord Equal Suffrage League pays a tribute to the late Frank B. Sanborn, the "Sage of Concord," for many years a member of the league, as follows:

"His frequent presence at our meetings will be greatly missed, as well as his wise counsels and cheery optimism. In the days when the cause of equal suffrage was far less popular than it is today he was ever ready to be counted as its strong advocate, and to help the great reform with speech and pen, whenever occasion offered. All honor to those who have the vision of the absolute justice in these days of materialism and expediency, and who are willing to sacrifice popular opinion to their highest ideals of right! We gladly offer this tribute to one of our earliest and most consistent members."

BIG MINORITY VOTE IN TENNESSEE SENATE

Nashville, Tenn.—When the Legislature convened after its three weeks' recess, the bill to grant limited suffrage to women was the first measure called up in the Senate. A motion to reconsider the adverse action taken was tabled 18 to 10.

SUFFRAGISTS TALK IN BUSINESS HOUSES

Suffrage talks will be given in Madison to the employees in some of the large business establishments. The managements have granted the suffragists the privilege of giving these talks at 9 A. M. once or twice a month.

DEAN OF AGRICULTURE ON WOMAN FARMER

Oakland, Cal.—Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the college of agriculture of the University of California has ideas of his own on the movement "back to the farm."

"If the educated woman is not willing to go to the farm, there is not much hope for the back-to-the-farm movement," said Prof. Hunt. "We need women with agricultural training for farmers' wives. A woman who tries to run a farm alone is handicapped in many ways, but if she is determined, she will succeed."

MISSOURI WOMEN KEEP CHECK ON VOTERS

Challenge Suspicious Character Who Proves to Be From Questionable Neighborhood

Kansas City, Mo.—Suspecting that the North Side politicians would attempt to have several men not on the register vote in a local election here March 5, two women stationed themselves with cameras near the Water Works building in the First Ward, intending to pass a check on the voters as they passed into the booths.

When one of the election workers tried to let a man named Moore, of East Seventh street, cast a ballot, one of the women challenged him, saying that her canvass showed that none of the seven names registered from that one address were eligible to vote. But the judges finally permitted the man to vote.

Later an investigation was made at the place from which the man had voted and from which six other names were on the books. The doors were locked to the upstairs rooms. Persons who have been in the neighborhood said the place has a bad reputation.

TRADES CONFERENCE HAS SUFFRAGE HEARING

The Legislative Committee of the Wisconsin W. S. A. has been granted a hearing before the Federated Trades Council at Madison, and is now appearing before the individual unions.

Madison people state that never before has so much suffrage sentiment been displayed during any legislative session.

ORGANIZATION PLANS MADE

Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Wisconsin Association, recently had a splendid meeting of that committee at her home in Madison. Much enthusiasm was shown, and plans were mapped out for the organization work of the association for the next six or eight months. All suffragists desiring to know about these plans may communicate with Mrs. Witter.

SEND PETITION TO GOVERNOR

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association started the State as well as the Governor by petitioning that gentleman to include equal suffrage in his extra session call, showing that suffrage and prohibition are twin sisters in their efforts for the uplift of the human race. Mrs. Mary L. McLenahan, Mrs. Emma T. Martin and Mrs. Amelia Woodall constituted the committee which presented this petition.

The Governor received the ladies graciously, "blessed their hearts," used all the old-time Southern dodging arguments against equal suffrage, but finally admitted that if a majority of the women of the State wanted it he would include it in his call for an extra session to provide pensions for the old soldiers and to make Georgia immediately "bone dry."

MRS. FORBES COMMENTS ON PEACE PARTY'S ACT

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, President of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, sends the following letter, apropos of the refusal of the New York Branch to re-elect Mrs. Catt as an Honorary Vice-Chairman:

To the Editor of the Woman's Journal: Out of fairness to both the public and to organizations which are trying to serve the public, I want to call attention to the following facts:

The Woman's Peace Party, organized in December, 1914, with Miss Jane Adams as its Chairman and its National Headquarters at Chicago, has now over twenty State Branches. These Branches stand by the national platform, but are autonomous. Each Branch is obliged to add the name of its State to its title, and is alone responsible for the opinions or statements it issues. The New York Branch of the Woman's Peace Party and the New York City Woman's Peace Party are quite as independent from the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party as the latter is from the California or any other Branch. We may not in Boston agree with or like everything that some of the other Branches do, and others may not stand by our particular methods of work or appeal, but strength is gained by each in this independence.

The above statement holds good as to the Branches of the American Peace Society, and of many other organizations which have Branches.

It is particularly important, at this time of national crisis when points of view are bound to differ, that responsibility be put where it belongs. We all wish that this independence might be as generally understood as is the independence of our State Legislatures from each other.

IOWA SUFFRAGE VIEWS CLASH

Business Man Says "Nothing Doing" While Farmer Contends "We Are All Suffragists"

During the campaign for referendum of the suffrage amendment, now pending in Iowa, many appeals were sent to citizens throughout the State asking them to request their Representatives at the capital to vote for the question.

As a result, the legislators were deluged with appeals showing the strong public sentiment in favor of such action. In connection with these letters came a number of others, from both friends and enemies of the cause, defining their positions. Here are two of the most characteristic:

(From a business man in a small town):

"In regard to your proposition about lending my help for woman suffrage—nothing doing."

"I love my wife and daughters, and a lot of other women, but I don't care to have them thinking about things that do not concern them. As soon as a woman begins to think about the 'rights of the case,' she loses all charm for me."

"Higher education for women was the first fool step, and every Legislature that has passed a suffrage amendment has gone on with the miserable business, and helped make a lot of old maids."

"I want my girls to marry and not make themselves and me miserable by having opinions about everything on God's earth. They have enough to think about at home."

(From a farmer):

"I had already written to our Representative in Legislature before your letter came."

"We are all suffragists in our home, and I consider my daughters as as competent to cast an intelligent ballot as my sons. They have all grown up together on the same quality of food, clothes and education, and I want them to have the same quality of citizenship."

OREGON QUICK TO BLOT OUT FRAUD LOOP-HOLE

Legislature Safeguards Honesty of Initiative Petitions by Restricting Signatures to Registered Voters

Salem, Ore.—Initiative petitions are circulated in Oregon every year. A bill has just passed the Legislature which aims to safeguard the honesty of such petitions.

It will restrict the signatures on initiative petitions to those of registered voters. This will make impossible such frauds as characterized the petitions to initiate the land and loan law measure last year. Some 3,000 signatures were proved in that case to have been fraudulent, and the grand jury, after an investigation, made urgent recommendations for revision of the law so as to make such a practice impossible.

At the same time the bill does not take away the right of legal voters who are not registered to sign petitions. Before they can sign, however, they must make oath to their qualifications before a notary public. All signatures must be checked up by the County Clerk.

Still another important provision of the bill will tend to prevent the playing of misleading or deceptive ballot titles on initiative measures. All measures proposed under the initiative must be sent to the Attorney-General before they can be circulated. He is directed by the law to prepare the title.

Should the Attorney-General's title not please the framers of the measure they have the recourse of appealing within 20 days to the Circuit Court.

NEW SUFFRAGE SCHOOL OPENED IN SOUTH

Petersburg, Va.—The Equal Suffrage League of Petersburg has entered upon the course of Suffrage School lessons compiled by the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party. Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles, executive secretary of the State League, spoke on the course in general, and conducted the first lesson. Mrs. William Wirt Ballard, Jr., of the Petersburg League was to conduct the next class.

OHIO WOMEN MAY GUARD WOMEN PRISONERS

Favorable Sentiment Registered for Bill to Allow Women to Have Charge of Women in Reformatories

Columbus, O.—In response to the newly expressed sentiment for giving Ohio women a larger share in the affairs of government, a bill to provide women officers to have charge of women prisoners has been introduced into the Assembly.

Officials of the board of administration have signified their wish to see the idea tried. Women are already doing custodial work at the Marysville reformatory with satisfactory results.

News From the States

LAWYERS INTERPRET LAW TO NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN

Women in Relation to Property, Children, Marriage and Divorce Discussed in Suffrage Meetings—Dean of Law School Speaks

The Votes for Women League of Grand Forks have had a good program for the regular meetings each month. Local lawyers and judges have been called upon to interpret the law in its different relations to women and property, women and children, women and marriage, divorce, and so forth.

Dean G. F. Wells, of the State University Law School, started the year with a resume of woman's position under the common law, showing the changes that have since been made in her favor. The fact remains, however, that, although women's status has been raised socially, she has not as yet received justice under the laws.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TO TEACH SUFFRAGE HISTORY

Columbia, S. C.—Professor Josiah Morse of the University of South Carolina, is teaching suffrage history and argument in the Richland County League in an effort to develop workers and speakers for an organization campaign in the State.

Mrs. T. I. Weston, chairman of Richland County, hopes to organize the entire county, including the city of Columbia, by voting precincts, with a chairman in each precinct. Small leagues are being formed throughout the county, and these need assistance in perfecting their organization, and there is need of speakers to address their meetings.



MRS. HELEN H. GARDENER, Suffragist and Authoress

ATLANTA STUDY CLUB HOLDS PUBLIC MEETING

Atlanta, Ga.—The Woman's Study Club of Atlanta, composed entirely of suffragists, had its first public meeting on the 7th inst., in the Chamber of Commerce assembly hall, Prof. J. C. Wardlaw, Assistant Superintendent City Schools, lecturing by request on "The Junior High School." It is the purpose of this study club to have a series of lectures along educational lines, to which the public will be invited.

Columbia, S. C.—Dr. Anna H. Shaw will make an address in Columbia in April under the auspices of the Columbia League.

NEW MARYLAND SUFFRAGE BRANCH ELECTS OFFICERS

Baltimore, Md.—At a harmonious meeting of State and national suffragists held in the Equal Suffrage League headquarters, 705 Cathedral street, on Feb. 28, an entirely new suffrage organization in Maryland was organized, which will be known as the Maryland State Branch of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. Ross-Thomson, of Garrett Park, Montgomery county, president; Mrs. Charles Elliott, of Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Alexander of Hagerstown, and Mrs. A. C. Hill of Annapolis, vice-presidents; Mrs. Frank F. Ramey of Baltimore, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles T. Matthews, of Ellicott City, recording secretary; Mrs. George Wright of Carroll Springs, Montgomery county, treasurer; Mrs. Hammond Urner of Frederick, and Mrs. Joseph L. Kerr of Cambridge, auditors.

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, of New York, presided over the meeting, and made a brief address outlining the purpose of the new organization.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE EDITIONS PLEASE

New York, Florida, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa and North Dakota Papers Turn Over Pages to Women in Aid of Cause

About 500 newspapers have published suffrage editions within the last few weeks, and such editions are still coming.

Two pages of a recent issue of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle were given over to the suffragists. "What Some Prominent Men Think Women Can Do with the Ballot," and "A Social Worker's Viewpoint" were two of the leading articles. A laugh for the cause was produced by the following clever parodies:

Ben Johnson
Vote for us only with your Ayes,
And we will pledge with ours
That when we reach that coming day
We'll not abuse our powers.
The votes that will from justice rise
Shine in a new dawn's ray:
Vote for us only with your Ayes
And do not whisper nay!

Shelley
The vote is too often profaned,
For you to profane it.
True feeling too falsely disdained
For you to disdain it.
Too stalwart by far is our Cause,
For obsession to smother.
Man, vote for more righteous laws
For your wife or your mother.

Omar Khayyam Fitzgerald
A booth for voting underneath the bough,
A jug of milk, a loaf of bread, and thou

Beside me, voting that the Wilderness May blossom as a Paradise anew!

The Clark County Republican of Winchester, Ky., bears a two-inch headline, "Votes for Women!" on the first page of its March 2 edition. Maps and photographs, special articles and statistics make it a creditable venture on the part of Winchester suffragists.

The Women's Club Edition of the Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) Herald is dedicated to their husbands and contains a suffrage endorsement by Governor Catts and his wife, in addition to interesting notes.

One of the newest looking editions comes from the Madison (Wis.) Democrat. It was edited by the Business Women's Suffrage League, with the cooperation of the Dane County and College Leagues, and contains news from all over the country, in addition to reports of local work.

Each of the seven papers in Jefferson County, Iowa, issued a suffrage edition. Mrs. M. M. Sloan of Fairfield, the press chairman, modestly writes: "There are no more papers in this county, so this was the best we could do." So far as we know, this is the only county in the United States where all the papers had a suffrage edition. The ideal set before us by National Headquarters was one paper in each county. The enterprising Jefferson County women got so many advertisements for these suffrage editions that they not only covered all expenses but added a good sum to their treasury.

The suffrage editions which were prepared by the women of the different congressional districts of North Dakota, with the aid of the National Association, proved a great success. Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil of Fargo, Mrs. Chas. Rathman of Jamestown, and Mrs. Murray of Hebron are the congressional chairmen of the three respective districts, and are doing excellent work.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Wisconsin

Sheboygan.—Mrs. Gerald R. McDowell, State organizer, organized a suffrage association here with the following officers: President, Mrs. Edward Bowler; first vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Harrett; second vice-president, Mrs. Walter Kohler; secretary, Mrs. H. F. Shadbolt, and treasurer, Mrs. William Stopper.

NEW LEAGUE STARTS IN ST. PETERSBURG

A new suffrage organization was launched recently in St. Petersburg, Fla., with about 25 members.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Fred Smith and temporary officers elected with Mrs. B. A. Green, president; Mrs. Herman Merrill, secretary; Miss Beulah Chase treasurer. Mrs. D. C. John, of Omaha, gave a history of the movement. Hon. John C. Scott and Col. McBride were the other speakers.

MARGARET FOLEY TO AID NEW YORK

Miss Foley has been engaged for six months' work in the New York campaign, beginning with May.

The Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCKY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
 Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal
 Rights and especially to Winning Equal
 Suffrage for Women

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 Publisher
 George Brewster Gallup
 Publication Office, 45 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
 Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

Subscription price, one dollar per year. Receipt of payment must not be expected to show an address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal. Advertising rates will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

MARCH 17, 1917.

THE NEW YORK VICTORY

New York women are to be congratulated upon the magnificent majorities given for the recommitment of the suffrage amendment by this year's Legislature as well as by that of two years ago.

Equal suffrage is often put down, but it can never be kept down. It is like a cork floating in the water; no matter how deep you thrust it under the surface, it always bobs up again.

The New York women have made a splendid campaign, and they will not relax a jot of effort from now till November. Every subterranean influence of corrupt politics and of crooked "Big Business" will be used against them, but the women's work and faith and fervor are bound to win in the end. If every suffragist does her duty, the end will come next November; and when New York is carried, the backbone of opposition to equal suffrage in the nation will be broken. May heaven grant it!

A. S. B.

MEXICO'S CONGRESSWOMAN

Mexico has followed Montana in electing a woman to Congress. Nothing could prove more strikingly the spread of modern ideas in the Mexican republic. A few days after Representative Rankin spoke at Carnegie Hall, New York, Senora Hermilla Galindo, according to the press dispatches, "wound up her campaign at an enthusiastic mass meeting in Mexico City, which was attended by fully 3,000 people."

A few years ago such an event would have been impossible, almost unthinkable. The world moves, and nowadays it is moving fast.

A. S. B.

THE FILIBUSTER AND THE WOMEN

The recent filibuster in Congress has led to a change in the old rule which made it possible for a small group of objectors in the Senate to block legislation indefinitely. Henceforward two-thirds of the members will be able to compel the taking of a vote. To an outsider there seems to be no good reason why a majority should not have the power to do so. Even under the revised rules, one-third of the members will still be able to hold up two-thirds. But a smaller number than one-third will no longer be able to do it.

Those who are very angry over the present filibuster do well to remember that it was a like grievance which led to suffrage militancy in England. Under the rules of Parliament, a handful of "wily men" can talk a measure to death. Every House of Commons that had met since 1870 had contained a majority in favor of woman suffrage. In comparatively recent years the women had worked systematically for the election of friends and the defeat of enemies, and had built up, with enormous labor, a very large favorable majority in the House; but a handful of stubborn opponents refused to let the question come to a vote. The women's bill was "talked out," again and again. The Prime Minister had the power to apply the closure, but he would not do it. If an equally large number of Englishmen, equally keen for the franchise, had seen their measure held back by red tape for many years after they had attained a Parliamentary majority in its favor, they would have burned half England. On countless occasions rioting by men has broken out on much slighter provocation. It was not until after more than a generation of this unfair treatment that a small minority of the suffragists began to riot. The fact that it was only a small minority showed afresh that women are more law-abiding than men—a fact which is proved, moreover, by the prison statistics of every State in the Union and of every country in the world.

Some of the persons most opposed

over the Congressional filibuster were among the most violent in their denunciations of suffrage militancy. They cast it up to this day, even against American suffragists who had no part in it. Evidently it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

A. S. B.

POOR HOUSEKEEPING

There can be no justification for a rule that allows a few persons to spin out debate indefinitely. But the late events in Congress have called attention afresh to a way of handling public business that has long been a nuisance and a disgrace.

Suppose that a housewife were in the habit of neglecting her housework during the day, and crowding the main part of it into the half hour before bedtime, when she had to rush through all her important tasks in a hurried and slovenly way, without attention or care. Such a woman would be called a very poor manager. Probably some persons would even say that she showed the unfitness of her sex to vote. Yet that is just what the picked men of the nation have been doing in Congress, year after year.

During the first part of every Congress the business is allowed to drag, and time is frittered away on unimportant things, with the result that business piles up at the close of the session, many good measures fall of passage for lack of time, some bad measures slip through in the rush, bills of the utmost importance, that need discussion, and possible amendment, have to be either "taken or left," just as they stand, and the clock has to be set back in order to make it physically possible for the President to sign the heap of congested bills which he has no time even to read through in order to make sure that no body has smuggled a "joker" into them. Let us hope that the new rule may bring about some improvement in this respect.

A. S. B.

THE HUNGER PROTESTS

The pitiful processions of hungry mothers and children continue to march in Boston about two thousand women paraded the streets in protest against the high prices of food, and wound up with a meeting in Faneuil Hall. The old Cradle of Liberty has rocked to many kinds of oratory, but it never held such a gathering as that before. Of all the banners, the most eloquent was that which said, "We are hungry."

Americans have read, with pity and horror, of famine in foreign lands. Now it is at our own gates. These poor mothers have waked up to the connection between empty stomachs and public policies. "Investigations Will Not Feed Us," said one placard; and the speakers reminded their rulers that these things would be remembered next November.

The downright distress caused by the food speculators is making more converts to equal suffrage among the poor mothers of this community, and of many others, than a generation of arguments.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND GAMBLING

A suffragist in New York State writes:

"I was told yesterday by the editor of a newspaper in this county that the women of Chicago and Denver were largely instrumental, at the last election, in electing mayors who were favorable to gambling. Having seen nothing of the kind, I thought it best to appeal to you for information."

How the present Mayor of Denver stands in regard to gambling, we do not know. His candidacy had the support of the Very Reverend Martin Hart, Dean of the Denver (Episcopal) Cathedral, who has been quoted a thousand times by eastern anti-suffragists as a judge of moral conditions in Denver. As the men's and women's votes are not counted separately in Colorado, it is impossible to say with certainty whether the women "were largely instrumental" in electing him. If he was supposed to be favorable to gambling, everybody knows that that fact would weigh more heavily against him with the women than with the men.

Judge Lindsey says that when he had men get into office in Colorado, it is not by the women's vote. "If the women alone had a vote," he wrote during the Oregon campaign, "it would result in a class of men in public office whose character for morality, honesty and courage would be of a much higher order."

Former Chief Justice Grosbeck of Wyoming, who was a great enemy of gambling, and fought it in season and out of season, wrote to the editor of The Woman's Journal: "The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of good government, and opposed to drunkenness, gambling and immorality."

It shows either great lack of information or plentiful "check" for anyone to blame women for gambling or other evils that exist in Chicago under Mayor Thompson. He would not be in the mayor's chair today if the Republican

men of that city had shown themselves as good judges of character as the Republican women. At the primaries, the women gave a majority of over 7000 for Olsen, the reform candidate. The men gave a majority of about 10,000 for Thompson, the machine candidate, who thus won the nomination. He is giving the city a very bad administration, and opponents of equal rights, at a distance from Chicago, are saying that this shows the unfitness of women to vote!

In Wyoming and Idaho, the repeal of the laws that formerly licensed gambling was generally attributed to the women. They are also credited with the defeat of recent attempts to legalize race track gambling in California, Utah and Colorado.

A. S. B.

A BOOMERANG

That was hardly a fair fling of Senator Brown in New York against the suffragists when he charged them with having small families. Senator Brown himself, according to the New York Tribune, has only two children, and both of those are suffragists.

Mrs. Frank Vanderlip has six. Mrs. Edward H. Dreier and Mrs. William G. Wilcox, chairmen of Brooklyn and Richmond boroughs, have four each; Mrs. Daniel Rogers, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Saffren and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, two each, and so on.

A WOMAN'S IDEA

The granting of primary suffrage to women in Arkansas has aroused great interest in this method of advancing the cause.

It has been said that two Southern lawyers simultaneously discovered the possibility of a Legislature's granting women the ballot in this way. It was really with a Southern woman that the idea originated. The current issue of the New Southern Citizen reminds us that at the legislative hearing given to the Louisiana State Suffrage Association in 1912, Miss Kate N. Gordon offered, as a substitute for the constitutional amendment to strike out the word "male," a proposal to let women vote in the primaries; and she set forth its advantages at length. The time was not then ripe for its adoption, but the same idea has now been carried to success in Arkansas, and it will undoubtedly be done elsewhere.

A. S. B.

PROUD OF CANADA.

Mrs. Nellie McClung is one of the many Canadian women who are feeling very happy because Ontario has followed Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in giving votes to women. Mrs. McClung says the wish for equal suffrage is growing throughout those Canadian provinces that have not yet obtained it. She adds:

"The war has brought this about in some measure, for it has taken away the false sense of security with which so many women wrapped themselves around, declaring: 'We can safely leave all to our men; they will take care of us, and do all things well.'"

"Now it has been forced upon the women to see that, while men have done the very best they can, they alone can never save the world from the blight and curse of war; for what guarantee have we that men will do better in the future than they have in the past? The bringing together of large numbers of women, too, in Red Cross and patriotic work has given women a new and broader outlook, and a new vision of team-play, which ultimately creates a desire for citizenship."

There are no active anti-suffragists in Canada, and to the everlasting credit of Canadian women be it said that not one woman ever campaigned against either the prohibition of the liquor traffic or the emancipation of her own sex.

WAS IT DEMOCRATIC?

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer protests against the offer of service made by the Executive Council of the N. A. W. S. A. to the United States government in case of war. Mrs. Spencer says she objects not because she is a pacifist, but because she is a democrat. She thinks a referendum vote should have been taken of all the members.

To take a referendum vote of 2,000,000 women would have cost \$20,000 for postage alone. The General Officers did not proceed upon their own responsibility. They called together the accredited representatives of all the affiliated societies, to discuss the question and to act upon it. This is the method provided in the Association's constitution to decide upon important questions that come up in the interim between the annual conventions, when the General Officers do not wish to take the responsibility of deciding such questions themselves. In calling the Executive Council together, they did the right and democratic thing. If a referendum vote of the membership had been taken, there is no reason to think that the outcome would have been different. This is not the first time that the na-

tional body has taken action upon some question other than suffrage. It has been done again and again; and it is only when there is a keen difference of opinion upon the subject that such action arouses protest.

In the present case, there have been protests from two opposite angles—some from the very ardent pacifists, and a few from women who object to the declaration (unanimously adopted in Washington) that we hope the country will keep out of war, and that we look upon war as an uncivilized way of settling disputes in the twentieth century. Earnest exception has been taken to this by certain women who want the United States to get into the war as quickly as possible, on the side of the Allies. But the resolutions passed at Washington represent the sentiment of the large majority, so far as can be judged; and those who were outvoted should show themselves good losers.

A. S. B.

QUITE UNACCOUNTABLE

The granting of suffrage to women in Indiana has filled the editor of the Massachusetts "Anti-Suffrage Notes" with anger and perplexity. Woman suffrage in Illinois has had the most horrible results, and Indiana lies right next to Illinois; how then could the legislators of Indiana vote to bring upon their own State the disasters that have been happening just across the border? asks the editor of the Anti-Suffrage Notes. It does seem puzzling. And it must be a still greater puzzle (from the anti point of view) why every suffrage State borders upon one or more other suffrage States. If the horrible results were real and not imaginary, it would not spread so steadily from neighbor to neighbor.

A. S. B.

ARKANSAS FOR SUFFRAGE

From New York Times

Arkansas is added to the States in which women can participate in the elections of Governors, United States Senators, and other officers; for, though the law which Governor Brough theoretically signed at a suffrage mass meeting on Tuesday night gives them the right to vote only at primaries, it is at primaries that the choice of Arkansas officials is made. The regular election is merely a formality, a ratification. There is only one party in Arkansas, the Democratic Party, for the Republican Party exists only in name. At the primaries the Democratic voters turn out for their real election, and it is there that the real contest is decided; it is there that the men who shall be Governors, Senators, Representatives, State legislators, Judges, and other officials are chosen. At the formal election a relatively small part of the electorate turns out and goes through the motions of endorsing the choice already made at the primaries. The women cannot yet vote for Presidential electors, but as the Democratic ticket of electors is the only one really in the field, they have already the whole substance of political power in Arkansas, and it makes little difference whether the shadows are subsequently granted to them or not.

Arkansas is very far from being a typically Southern State; it is more Western than Southern in its main characteristics. Nevertheless, the suffragists will hail this as the first break in the South.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE AND LIQUOR

From Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard

The signing of the prohibition bill in Utah by the Governor adds the 24th State to the dry column. Eight out of the 11 equal suffrage States are dry, and 16 out of the 27 man-suffrage States are dry. It does look as though there were some connection between woman suffrage and prohibition when only three States where women vote on equal terms with men are now wet, while 21 of the man-suffrage States are wet. In all the three remaining equal suffrage States there are movements on foot for the abolition of the liquor trade, and soon the whole 11 States may be expected to be dry.

DOES NOT WANT TO BE LAST

From Lafayette (Ind.) Journal

Congratulations are in order this morning from one-half the citizens to the other half of the State's population, and the Journal finds genuine pleasure in felicitating the ladies.

The (suffrage) law will become effective on the promulgation of the acts of the present General Assembly, a formality that usually takes place within 60 days after the law-making body adjourns sine die. The women cannot participate in the primary election on March 6, but at all following elections they will have a voice in the selection of candidates for every office that was not created by the constitution.

Slowly but surely the cause of suffrage is winning its way across the nation. One by one the great States recognize the right of women to participate in the affairs of government, to which she contributes so much. And it is pleasing that Indiana is not to be the last.



WHEN EAST MEETS WEST

Half Minute Moods

CONSIDERATE HUSBAND

From Life.

Walton: "Alfie says he married a rich woman in order that his wife might have everything she wanted."

MODERN INCREDULITY

Willis: "Just think of it! Those Spanish hidalgos would go 3,000 miles on a galleon."

Gillis: "Nonsense! You can't believe half you read about those foreign cars."

A HOSPITABLE TOWN

From Washington Star

"The people of your town applauded me with fine enthusiasm."

"That isn't altogether enthusiasm," said a member of the reception committee. "Some of it's hospitality."

SOLDIERLY COURTESY

From Dug-Out Gazette

Somewhere in France a British Tommy and a French Polu were parting after a couple of hours spent together, and each desired to make use of the other's language.

"Au revoir," said Tommy awkwardly.

"Tanks, tanks," replied the polite Polu.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

From Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill which secures to the women of the Danish West Indies the rights of self-government, even though they have now passed under the dominion of the Stars and Stripes.

The House did not explain, in this connection, what is the matter with American women.

A Suffragist to Our New Countrywomen Danish West Indians, far, far away, Safe on your island so blue, Tell us poor suffragists what we should say.

Counsel us what we should do? What we have pleaded for day after day, Congress has granted to you.

Danish West Indians, is it allure? Are you all angels and flowers? Was it your charm that made Congress insure.

All your self-governing powers? Tell us the method you used to secure Rights so much greater than ours.

TOO PATRIOTIC

From Philadelphia Public Ledger

All this talk of hyphenated citizenship has evidently had its effect upon a San Francisco youngster, American-born, who recently rebelled fiercely when his Italian father whipped him for some misdemeanor.

"But, Tomasso, your father has a right to whip you when you are bad," some one of the family said.

Tomasso's eyes flashed. "I am a citizen of the United States," he declared. "Do you think I am going to let any foreigner lick me?"

HIS SPECIAL PRAYER

From Chelsea Gazette.

A little four-year-old enjoyed the luxury of sleeping with his mother during a short illness. After his recovery his mother told him that he was to go again to his own little room. He made no objections, but after being undressed said:

"Mother, I want to say my prayers alone tonight."

"But for what reason?"

"Because I want to, mamma." The mother, standing outside the door, heard her offspring pray as follows:

"O God, make me sick; make me real sick, make me vomit, but don't dead me!"

How much this Chelsea youngster wanted to sleep with his mother!

WHAT TWO SUFFRAGE STATES DID

(From Cleveland Plain-Dealer.)

Idaho and Oregon have demonstrated that ability to think nationally which certain campaign orators last fall denied that the West possessed. Their Legislatures have dropped the anti-alien measures which would have offended a friendly power, and have agreed, at the request of the administration, to take at this time no further steps which might lead to increased tension in American relations with Japan. These States have made what they consider a real sacrifice to the common good.

Idaho and Oregon deserve much credit for their action. They have subordinated their provincial prejudices, their personal fears to the need of a worried federal government. They are thinking nationally. The rest of the States can learn from them a lesson in patriotism.

WOMEN VOTERS IN ARKANSAS

From the New York Tribune.

Of the many recent grants of partial suffrage to women, that in Arkansas is the most curious. There, by a bill just signed, women are to have equal rights with men in party primaries. They must pay poll taxes, swear to support party candidates, and otherwise possess the qualifications exacted of male voters.

The logic of this seems a trifle strained, particularly the requirement that the newly enfranchised women must swear to support their party nominees, which they may not do without the right to vote at elections. Yet they gain a practical advantage, for the primaries in that State are, in effect, the elections. Last fall the vote for presidential electors was: Democratic, 112,000; Republican, 49,000; for Governor, Democratic, 122,000; Republican, 45,000. Thus, the women who participate in the primaries and exercise their new rights will actually aid in determining the personnel of officialdom, and it seems reasonable to expect that after a short time full suffrage will come to them. In any case, this break in the "solid South," with its notorious prejudice against woman suffrage, is an indication of the growth of the movement to enfranchise women.

TOO BUSY TO CELEBRATE

From Ottawa (Canada) Journal.

"Now to get the women voters registered!"

The time off for jubilation among the Ottawa suffragists over the enfranchisement of women in the Province of Ontario was but of a moment's duration.

With their hands full of war work, there is no time for celebration, and a broad smile was the only badge of victory worn by the veteran fighters for the ballot this morning.

They are busy turning their energies into a new channel, to see that the voices of citizenship in its political sense are registered before the next election.

"Our hats are in the air over the victory, of course," declared Mrs. W. B. Bartram, president of the local suffrage organization, "but we are too busy to make much noise in the way of celebration."

"Our first move will be to get the women registered as voters, and I look to the formation of a federation of franchise workers who will take up the work of educating women for citizenship. We must be prepared to use the ballot intelligently, and women have a great deal to learn generally in the way of civics and government."

Will Remain Independent

"Do I think that women will affiliate with the present political parties or form a woman's party?"

"I hope not. Women must remain independent, I believe, to accomplish what we look to suffrage to bring Ontario. We must be free to give the best possible men our support, and intelligent

WOMEN'S VALUE REALIZED

From Toronto Mail and Empire

The women of Ontario have won the suffrage, not by agitation, but by service. This war is teaching many lessons, solving many problems, and is signifying political power more finely upon the questions of vital interest to the people. One of the things it has taught to the Entente nations is the value of the tremendous reserve force the commonwealth has in its womanhood. No one ever underestimated the immense importance of woman in the domestic sphere, her part as the helpmeet of man in the struggle of life, her humanizing and refining influence upon the social life of the people, and her inspiration to the manhood of the country. But it requires the exigency of the war to reveal her great stay woman is to the State at its time of trouble.

Woman suffrage will undoubtedly lead legislation to new goals and will bring new paths of reform. Women are likely to be revolutionary than men are. What is established in their interest, likely to remain established, so far as they as voters are concerned. Instead of uprooting, they are likely to foster institutions that mean most to woman-kind and to the stability of the State. We doubt if demagogues will find a mass of women voters as easy as the mass of men voters.

THE ONTARIO VICTORY

Editor Woman's Journal:

In your editorial comment of March 3, concerning the victory recently won for woman suffrage in Ontario, you make state the political facts. The Conservatives are in power, and have been for many years. But the Liberals have been mainly instrumental in bringing the suffrage movement to the present triumph. The leader of the Opposition Mr. Rowell, has for several years stood strongly for suffrage, while the Government has never shown the slightest sympathy with it. Political matters have come to such a pass in the Province, however, that the party in power stole the thunder of the Opposition in order to retain its grip. The action of the Opposition in seeking to take the legislative initiative, which, done, doubtless, for political advantage was wholly consistent with the Liberal attitude concerning the measure. Matters little how it came about, it is wise to give credit where credit is due.

Charles Casson.

Formerly editor of the Ottawa Citizen

IT HAD TO COME

From Toronto Telegram.

"Votes for women" had to come. The war greatly hastened the bestowal of the franchise upon the women of Ontario. The acrobatic performances of politicians in the Queen's Park were fairly representative of the change the war wrought in Ontario opinion on the side of the Queen's Park. Ontario's mood revolted against the injustice of the system that continued to enfranchise shirkers and British-hating foreigners and continued to disfranchise the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of men in arms for liberty.

enough to know the best possible man for the office in contest."

Mrs. Adam Shortt, president of the Local Council, expressed her joy on the passage of the bill.

Seen to All Women

"It is a boon to every woman in Ontario," declared Mrs. E. C. Connell, woman prominent among the business women of the capital.

"Time will pass the woman by if her horizon is no wider than her doorstep," she declared, "and, although I am a business woman and know that it is surely beneficial to the women who work in the business world, I think it will mean most to the mothers."

THE STORY OF MISS ROSE YOUNG

As Fictionist Found Favor in America and England—From Magazine and Newspaper Work Turns Powers to Good of Suffrage

A dozen years ago "R. E. Young's" destiny as a fictionist was assumed as settled by editors, critics and reading public, both in America and in England. He had, it was discovered, "an essentially masculine literary talent," which found favor here and there. "There is a big public here in England for Mr. Young's work," said the London Pelican. The London Saturday Review named its fundamental qualities as "freshness, vigor and picturesque realism." The London Literary World called it "convincing," and the London Athenaeum found Mr. Young's novel "vivid, picturesque and full of hot feeling."

The New York Evening Post thought he had written "an uncommon book for breezy charm of person and place and admirable lightness and grace of phrase." "Mr. Young has done a new thing," said the Washington Times. The Boston Transcript found Mr. Young's book "fascinating reading," and the Boston Globe said it was "tremendously well done, with a great deal of that vitality that made Frank Norris's work so popular."

Praise from Publishers
It spread across country as a "best seller," and the Chicago Tribune announced that R. E. Young was "evidently a man who knew his Ozarks," and his book was "characteristically American." The Salt Lake City Telegram said that it was "seldom that an author had so perfectly reproduced a section of territory in words," and the San Francisco Bulletin considered it a "fine specimen of the thoroughly American novel."

"Keep it up," wrote Bliss Perry, then editor of the Atlantic Monthly; "fiction with spontaneity doesn't grow in everybody's garden nowadays." "I want to reiterate that I do very much like all your stuff and admire the range of it," wrote Henry Holt. "You are one of the few who have the gift," wrote John S. Phillips, of McClure, Phillips & Co.

And it is told of Richard Watson Gilder, by his associates in the Century office, that he "leaped the leap" when R. E. Young's first story came to the Century, leaping the leap being the office vernacular used to designate Mr. Gilder's enthusiasm when he thought he had discovered "a new one who could write." Then there was another book which also was listed as a best seller, and about which the consensus of opinion can be summed up in two or three reviews as follows: From the New York Times, "Taking her characters through their ordeals with flying colors, and yet making them very human, natural folk, who spend much more time in doing the right thing than in going into heroics over it." From the Brooklyn Eagle: "Sally of Missouri presented an exceedingly good character study, but gave no hint of the insight, the power, the mastery of description which are found in 'Henderson'." From the New York World: "Clean, sharp delineation of character, vividness of description and a certain poignancy that stirs the heart." From the Washington Star: "Nothing finer in recent fiction than the second chapter." From the Literary Digest: "Dignity and passion." From the Chicago Record-Herald: "It does one's spirit good to see so forceful a writer standing on the side of idealism."

"R. E." becomes "Rose Young"
But by this time R. E. Young's essentially masculine talent had been located as belonging to Rose Young, a woman who has never yet been called masculine by those who judge from personal acquaintance rather than from art product.

"It is only another illustration of our wayward habit of checking off by rote certain characteristics as masculine, regardless of whether they are common to both men and women," says Miss Young. "By that I do not mean to align myself either with those who declare that there is 'no sex in brain' or 'no sex in art.' I think that there is. I think that creative and interpretative art, in particular, is coming to expres-



MISS ROSE YOUNG,
Head of Educational Committee

sion through men and women will show some sex determinism." "It be touched and colored and individualized by the sex of the artist. But qualities like strength and vigor have a feminine as well as a masculine application, and it is the mark of an artificial discrimination to call a human being 'masculine' just because he or she shows signs of vigor; as artificial as to call a human being feminine because he or she shows signs of the ability to feel and to weep. Men and women have a common inheritance in all the mental, moral and aesthetic potentiality that there is in the world, but, as I see it, that potentiality receives an added something through their being men or being women. It is because of such sex modification in the approach to life and the expression of life, that it is ludicrously impossible for men to represent women in politics. The common human quality and experience are there, but the 'something added' changes the point of view and makes them differ in their schemes of values."

Miss Young's Destiny

"Returning to the question of destiny, Miss Young said: 'I was as much persuaded as any one else that fiction writing was to be my destiny, and I was truly surprised and for a while much mortified that with me the creative impulse should have gone to the wall under life's most exigent demands. Of course, to one with real creative genius, life hasn't any more exigent demands than the will to create; but I notice that the history of most people with a mere inclination to write, or to paint, or to make music, shows diversion of the creative impulse into a more workaday expression as soon as the divine afflatus of youthful egotism stops afflating. It takes a tremendous amount of art compulsion to withstand the shocks of life, economic and psychic. Life is in itself tremendously absorbing. To withstand the auction, the artist is almost bound to draw a ring around himself, and, within it, in a sort of super-selfishness, concentrate on his art. If he reaches out too much into life, life will draw him in and eat him alive, art and all. That's what life has done for me."

"Mine has been the curious experience of having a brief detail of my journalistic experience, my newspaper connection, play a much larger part in determining my life work than the far longer period of my magazine and book devotion. I reached out into life, through that directest of all approaches, newspaper work, and life ate me up. I was a magazine and book writer for a number of years. I was a textbook editor for a number more. I was a newspaper woman exactly eighteen months. My one and only newspaper connection was with the New York Evening Post, which did me the honor in 1912 to ask me to inaugurate for it a special department of women's news. This I did, and had a lot of fun in the doing."

"Then Good Housekeeping Magazine made me a proposition to do the same thing on a far larger scale, and I went back into magazine work. Yet it was my short newspaper experience, with its vivid human contacts, that proved the determining influence, and convinced me that I was really more interested in liv-

World's Food Situation So Serious That Americans Should Begin To Economize

Wheat Shortage in United States May Necessitate Decrease of Exports—Should Minimize Luxuries and Plan Careful Diet to Save Food

The food situation has reached a stage in which the whole world is preparing to meet stern necessity. Not only in the nations at war, but also in neutral quarters people are beginning to realize that the problem is passing from a question of reserve food supplies running perilously near exhaustion.

Throughout the world the wheat situation is serious. According to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture a few days ago, the available supply in the United States will fall 26,300,000 bushels short of meeting domestic requirements and exporting on the same scale as last year. Our wheat supply is the smallest in nearly twenty years, creating a situation that, while it does not mean that the world is on the brink of starvation, demands conservation on a scale hitherto considered hardship.

Allies Have Big Shortage
The announcement that the British government is negotiating for the purchase of Canada's entire wheat crop for 1917, above the bread and seed requirements of the Dominion itself, adds force to the reports of rigid restrictions in diet which continue to come from England.

France faces a deficit of 127,000,000 bushels of wheat in the coming year, according to the estimate of the president of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The aggregate of wheat in writing about it. Through it I had got the sense of the so-called woman movement, with the vast considerations, social and political, involved. They finally gripped my imagination as an actuality, to the exclusion of all the make-believes of fiction writing.

Eulogizes Mrs. Catt

"As in the case of so many other women, my thought is caught and held by the ideal of political liberty for women as the next inevitable step. The work that Mrs. Catt is projecting for the League Suffrage Commission is an inspiration in itself. Her mind works always on a broad gauge and with wide range. All her working life she has definitely elected to be identified with forward movements on the plane with the masses. The individualist can shoot up as an independent peak to great heights. Mass movement upward is a slow and turgid and life-consuming process. Mrs. Catt's ideal has been to bring suffrage into the consciousness of the great 'body of the people.' All her life her powers of individuality have gone into this particular upward push of the body of the people. It has never been enough for her that the 'advanced' should believe in suffrage. It has always been her immediate concern that the whole world should believe in it. Often she has held back the impatient, so that the world might catch up. Conservatives, church people, home people, 'hard-headed' business men, tradition-bound people, all have to come along. In the result the world stands today immeasurably nearer to a universal acceptance of woman suffrage than it would have stood without her widely-diffused influence, her constant insistence, her middle-of-the-road course."

"The potentiality for good in the work that she has undertaken in connection with the Suffrage Commission is incalculable. It will bring suffrage and more—through that most effective of all means, education."

Bureau of Suffrage Education
The new Bureau of Suffrage Education will devote itself first of all to the developing of adequate suffrage promotion services, so that the suffrage evangel may be carried into the farthest corners of America. It will direct a plate service that will supply monthly several thousand weekly newspapers over the country with suffrage matter. It will have a daily news service that will serve big dailies with current suffrage news. It will have a suffrage feature service, to which newspapers and magazines can revert when in need of ready-made special articles, pictures, cartoons, etc., on suffrage. It will have a research department for the benefit of those seeking suffrage statistics, bibliography, history and argument. It will provide a gigantic press table around which will sit press chairmen from every State in the Union, drilling in the work of strengthening and intensifying press interest in suffrage, each in her separate State. It will hold in one group a picked list of women distinguished by fertility of resource, whose concern it will be to devise legitimate publicity plans for the good of the cause. It will maintain a highly specialized and departmentalized staff of editors. It will act as press and publicity agent for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, conducting for it its varied press activities, and editing and managing for it its official organ, the National Suffrage News, which is designed to be eventually a comprehensive monthly review of suffrage news, special features and interpretative comment."

BUYING FARM LAND BONDS

Small Denomination Bonds Secured by First Mortgage on Farm Lands Have Advantages for Both Farmers and Investors

Under existing world conditions, which have drawn great numbers of people ordinarily engaged in agriculture into other activities, the farmer is feeling most radical changes. About one-half of the world's population is normally at work tilling the soil, and upon them the economic foundation for existence, to say nothing of civilization, rests.

Yet it is in comparatively recent times that agriculture has come to be accepted as a business, subject to the same conditions which influence the manufacturer, the banker or the merchant.

Difficulties in Farm Credit
Efficient agriculture requires the expenditure of capital, just as the manufacturer must have machinery, or the merchant a stock of goods. Farm implements and labor-saving devices are profitable to the agriculturist, and the purchase of necessary implements, proper housing for stock, and the purchase of live stock are as sound investments as can be desired.

Americans Should Economize
In the United States 25,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required for seed and 168,000,000 bushels for home consumption during the remaining four months of the current fiscal year, or a total of 193,000,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat during these four months of 1916 totalled 66,921,736 bushels, or a total of 90,877,491. This total added to the 193,000,000 bushels makes a grand total required for all purposes of 283,877,491, exceeding the supply by more than 26,000,000 bushels.

Figure on Decrease in Exports

Officials of the Department of Agriculture, while admitting that the wheat on hand in the country is the lowest in nearly twenty years, try to appear optimistic as to the supply meeting the demand until the next crop is available. They figure that the per capita consumption this year will be 5.3 instead of 5.3 bushels, that the "invisible" supply of wheat flour on hand—that in grocery stores, small warehouses, etc.—is considerable, and that, as February exports showed a decrease of approximately 3,000,000 bushels, compared with January, there will be a steady decrease in exports during the remaining months of the fiscal year.

Meat Supply in Storage

Wide differences between the amount of food meats in storage March 1, 1917, and March 1, 1916, ranging from an increase of 34.5 per cent. in cured beef to a decrease of 36.9 per cent. in frozen pork, are indicated in figures gathered by the Agriculture Department. Frozen beef increased 17.1 per cent. and dry salt pork 5.3 per cent. Sweet pickled pork decreased 4.8 per cent., lard 37.7 per cent., and frozen lamb and mutton 31.1 per cent.

Compared to a month ago, dry salt pork showed an increase of 11.6 per cent., and sweet pickled pork an increase of 6.1 per cent., while other products showed decreases as follows: Frozen beef, 16.6 per cent.; cured beef, 6 per cent.; frozen pork, 9.7 per cent.; lard, 11.2 per cent., and frozen lamb and mutton, 29.9 per cent.

Local Conditions Improve

While local conditions, which were leading to food riots ten days ago, are being relieved by hasty importations of foodstuffs, often under municipal administration, it is evident that legislation alone cannot remove the difficulties. A few days ago some mothers from the East Side, New York, made protests before a child welfare league. These women declared they could not eat rice, and indignantly declared themselves opposed to such diet.

Such a declaration is indicative of the inability of the average American to change from an accustomed diet. Oriental get a large measure of efficiency from a diet in which rice is the chief item. While that may be no reason why Americans should do likewise, there should be no discounting any diet of positive food value.

Learning Practical Diets

The theories of diet and hygiene which medical men have carefully compiled through many years have been completely upset in the past few months. German scientists who had computed 2,600 best calories per day as necessary to proper nutrition to sustain life now find that 2,400 calories is not only maintaining the German people in a satisfactory state of efficiency, but this standard is producing better general health by doing away with many complaints arising from over-eating.

In discussing the food shortage it is well to consider that a reasonable view of the necessities for human welfare, and a willingness to forego some of the luxuries of diet to which people are accustomed, will go a long way toward forestalling actual need.

ment, while the borrower's debt grows smaller. Long or short term bonds may be taken to suit the convenience of the investor.

Purchasing should be done through reliable bankers and with assurance that all legal requirements have been fulfilled. Usually the security for the loan should be at least twice the amount of the proposed loan. But in common with all business, the character of the borrower should be a prime factor. Credit is largely a matter of character, and reputation of the borrower for business ability, integrity and industry should be carefully considered by the person who is considering the purchase of farm land bonds.

ONLY WOMAN CORONER LIVES IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—The only woman coroner in the world has her office in Plymouth, Cal.

On the death of her husband, who was coroner before her, Mrs. D. A. Potter was unanimously chosen by the board of supervisors to fill out his term. Mrs. Potter is also an undertaker, and is now in San Francisco perfecting herself in the art of embalming.

"While I do not advise young girls to take up my profession, which is not very cheerful," she says, "I think every girl nowadays should have some profession, or some interest beyond dancing and clothes."

In her home county of Amador, Mrs. Potter has long been known as an active political worker, and has taken a keen interest in public affairs.

CITIES ARE BUYING FORESTS

Community Ownership of Forest Lands Brings Additional Revenue and Reduces Taxes, Besides Producing Cheap Lumber

Since taxes furnish the only revenue for a city and as they are increasing each year, the time is coming when the laboring man will rebel and there will be a reckoning. This situation has led many cities to consider other means of revenue. The cheapest and easiest sinking fund is for every city to go into the forestry and lumber business. They should buy every acre they can in the vicinity within a radius of fifty miles, and scientifically set out trees, which will furnish the lumber, and hence the revenue, in years to come.

European cities are literally making fortunes from these communal forests. Some of them are receiving enough revenue each year to pay all the expenses of government, and more besides.

Communal Forests

Here are some instances of communal forests:

1. The city of Baden—15,720 inhabitants; 10,574 acres; total income, \$109,471.44; total outlay, \$35,391.78; net, \$66,079.66, or \$4.25 per acre.

People Proud of Forests

These cities bought forests and scientifically cut lumber without denuding the ground and immediately planted new trees to take the place of the ones cut down. While these were growing parks and picnic grounds were provided for and even short crops planted between the young trees. The people took pride in these forests and did everything they could to beautify them. Vacant ground was also purchased by the cities which planted trees of the choicest varieties producing high-grade lumber for commercial use.

Pennsylvania is the only State so far which has provided special legislation to enable its townships, boroughs and cities to engage in the forestry and lumber business which so many European cities have been doing. This legislation was proposed and introduced by J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg and president of the American Civic Association. The American cities which have started this forestry idea on a large scale are:

Hartford, Conn., with 4,345 acres.
New Britain, Conn., with 2,713 acres.
Asheville, N. C., with 22,851 acres.
Salt Lake City, Utah, with 35,000 acres.

Lynchburg, Va., with 7,000 acres.
The revenue from these forests will commence in a few years, the cost of maintenance being almost nothing. Some cities are using their sinking funds this way, providing new channels of revenue as well as funds to mature the obligations.

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NORWOOD'S TOWN MANAGER PROVES GOOD INVESTMENT

One Man Supervises All Departments and Makes Purchases for Town—Is Responsible to Five Selectmen—Savings Already Evident in Highway and Sewerage Departments

CIVIC ASSOCIATION FOSTERS IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

"Now therefore, be it resolved that the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in mass meeting assembled with the business men of the State, at Norwood, Mass., on this 24th day of January, 1917, hereby expresses its conviction that it is desirable and necessary that sound and progressive business methods should be introduced into municipal government to a greater extent than has heretofore been generally practiced, and urges upon the other municipalities of the State a careful consideration of the new forms and methods of municipal government which are now under general discussion, that the great purpose, namely Service, for which local governments are organized may be secured."

The town of Norwood, Mass., is unique among American communities. It has the town manager form of government, and its civic spirit is widely known throughout Massachusetts, and even beyond. Cooperation and efficiency are here the characteristic marks that come to the attention of the student of civics and democracy.

The Dynamic Changer
One citizen of the town, Mr. George F. Willett, having experimented successfully with efficiency methods in his private business enterprises, saw clearly that similar methods should succeed in town management. No sooner had he suggested a town manager to the other residents of the town than the community awoke as one body to the unlimited possibilities of such an innovation. Concerted action by the townspeople led the State Legislature to make provision for a new charter for Norwood, which was granted in 1914.

What the Change Means
The five selectmen still govern the town as they always have done in the past, but the execution of their orders is in the hands of a general manager, who superintends the departments and buys the town's supplies. The Finance Commission and the boards controlling health, town planning, schools and libraries are elected by the voters. The administrative division of government (the selectmen) appoints the assessors, choosing men of eminent fitness for the position.

How Manager Purchases
The new and interesting member of the town's administration under the new charter is the general manager. He has charge of the various departments, and reorganizes them when the need arises. He can appoint and dismiss the superintendents and chiefs of departments, sewer, water, electric light, police, fire, engineering, forestry, highway, cemetery and the like. The manager has charge of the public buildings, and purchases materials and supplies for every department. In the Norwood town report for 1915, the manager tells how the buying is conducted. He says:

"The purchase of supplies for a municipality is one of the most important

matters in its operation. A complete system of requisitions, quotation blanks, orders, invoices, price records, have been installed, and every purchase is handled thoroughly and systematically, whether it be a package of pins or \$5,000 worth of coal. The town has been fortunate in closing on a favorable market for many of its largest supplies, and has received advantageous terms on a twenty-car order of sewer pipe, also low rates for sewer brick and cement, when ordered in large quantities."

"The local stores have cooperated with the town extensively, often giving the benefit of wholesale prices or a municipal discount. By securing a fraction of a cent reduction on the various classes of road oils and asphalt, totaling 150,000 gallons, over \$700 was saved. Savings have been made by combined orders for two departments. Under the new system all orders are charged against appropriations, making overdraws impossible. A daily balance is carried on all appropriations."

The manager believes that a town should purchase in the most economical, centralized manner possible, just as up-to-date business corporations always do.

Highway Work
One of the things noted by the visitor to Norwood three years ago was the generally bad condition of the main highways of the town. Roads were either constructed of short duration material, or were so slippery that it was unsafe for horse-drawn vehicles to use them. The manager saw an opportunity to save more money in the highway work. Three steel dump cars on rails were procured to convey rock to the town crusher; these were operated by the crusher fly wheel without extra power, eliminating twelve dollars daily expense for carts, and delivering 40 per cent more rock. Drills were run electrically instead of by steam, saving six dollars per day boiler expense. The average amount of stone hauled by teams was increased from 2,500 to 5,200 pounds by repairing the scales, by keeping a systematic record of every ton crushed, and by timing the arrival and departure of all teams. Dynamite was bought by the ton. A telephone was installed in the (crusher) office to keep the crusher in constant touch with headquarters.



THE LODGING-HOUSE FOR MEN

This building was moved several hundred yards to clear space for the development of the Town Square. It is part of property owned by the Housing Association.

and every job. These changes reduced the cost of crushed stone from \$1.05 to 50 cents a ton, which saving not only paid for improvements by the highway department, but made a net profit of \$4,000 for other work.

Economy on Streets
The building of macadam streets of two-year life at \$1.20 per square yard was discontinued, and 42,000 yards of permanent asphaltic streets were laid for 95 cents a square yard. In 1916 the appropriation for highway maintenance was reduced \$5,000 from the average for the past three years; yet the town was enabled by economic methods to pave many miles of streets with bituminous macadam and granite blocks (for business sections), assuring permanent roads and the lessening of damage suits brought by individuals against the town.

leading features, as outlined in a plan of the "heart" of Norwood recently drawn for the committee by a Boston landscape architect. Several buildings which encroached on the land to be used for this square have been or soon will be moved or destroyed. The Odd Fellows' home, formerly standing right on Washington street on the northwest corner of the area, was moved some hundreds of yards back nearer the railroad, and is now run by the Housing Association as a hotel for men. A street which cuts across the square at an awkward angle will be connected with Central street as part of a new north and south roadway parallel to Washington street. Some small frame buildings on the southeast corner are being gradually moved to give room for the extension of Cottage street, which will form the southern side

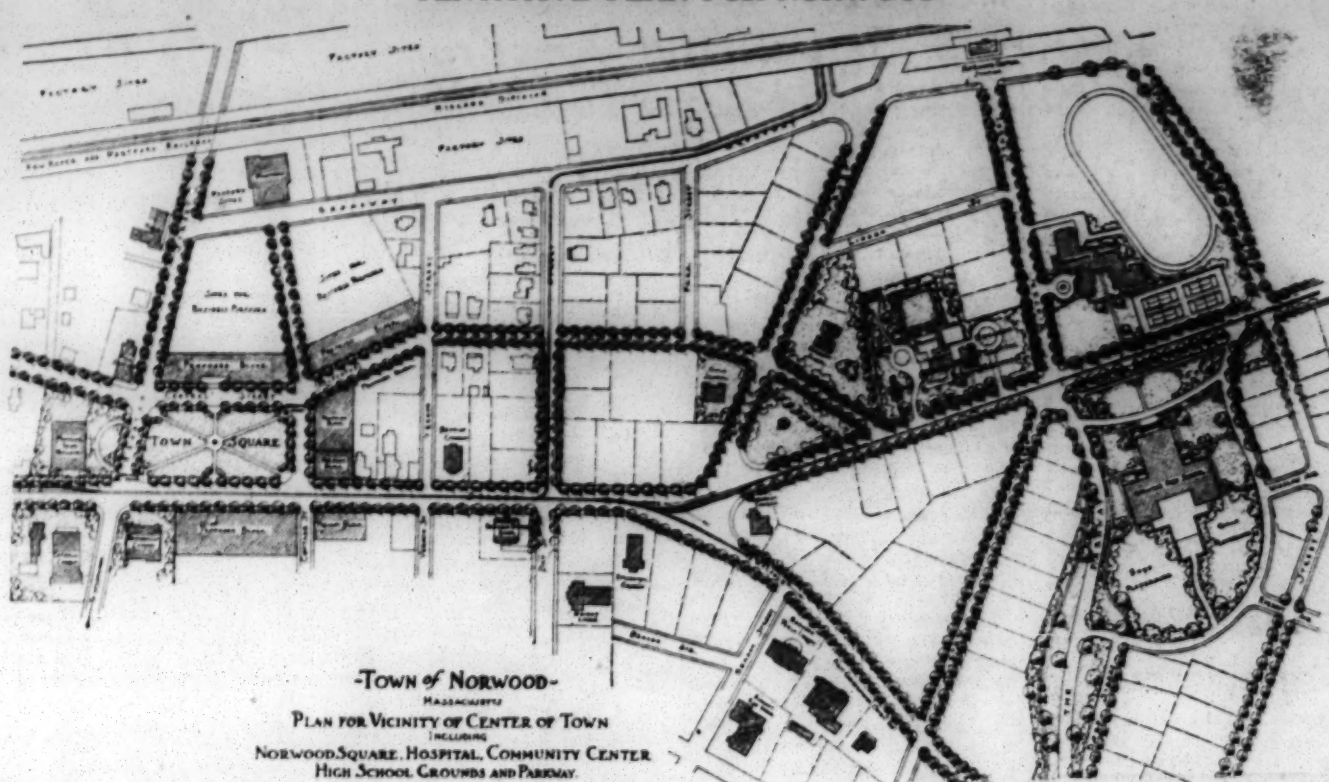
which said: "Your attention is called to the fact that a very large percentage of fires start in basements. These fires are caused or made more disastrous by the accumulation of excelsior, paper, packing boxes and general rubbish in wooden closets or passageways. The task of extinguishing such fires is made difficult by failure to provide suitable means of egress for the firemen. I am making an effort to remove these dangerous conditions." Unless the owner made some attempt to comply he was forced to install a sprinkler system.

"Women and Fire Prevention," a bulletin issued from the Commissioner's office, told how the housewife might avoid fire by the exercise of a little care. Among other hints, these are worthy of remark: (a) Do not hang clothes too near a stove. (b) Have no gas jets near curtains. (c) Do not let the furnace or stove become overheated. (d) Never go to a closet with a lighted candle or lamp.

Better be safe than sorry.

A memorial hour will be devoted to Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw by the Boston E. S. A. for Good Government, at its annual meeting, to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, on the evening of March 28; speakers, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page and Miss Blackwell.

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR NORWOOD



TOWN OF NORWOOD—MASSACHUSETTS
PLAN FOR VICINITY OF CENTER OF TOWN
INCLUDING
NORWOOD SQUARE, HOSPITAL, COMMUNITY CENTER
HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS AND PARKWAY

Washington Street, the main thoroughfare of Norwood, has a width of 70 feet, including both sidewalks, which means two lines of traffic on either side of the double track trolley system. Few, if any, streets with a width less than 40 feet are to be seen in the town.

Town Planning Committee

It was in line with its numerous progressive steps that Norwood should find it necessary to elect a planning board or committee to study the probable growth of the community and offer suggestions from time to time in town meetings as to advisable ways of building and providing for parks and playgrounds. A Town Square is one of the

of the square. The proposed new town administration building, shown in the extreme left of the plan, will overlook the square and add one more fine-looking structure to the two churches which already face on the open space.

High School Site

In November, 1915, the Town Planning Committee, in conferences with the School Committee, made a careful survey of all the available places in Norwood for the erection of a new high school building. At the town meeting in that month the chairman of the Planning Committee reported to the citizens that it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the lot facing on Washington street between Winter and Hoyle streets was best suited for such a purpose. The citizens voted to build the school there, and also voted to appoint a committee of five to negotiate for the purchase of the necessary land and to secure plans and estimates for the building. In this case, too, one or two present structures must be pushed aside for the parkway which will surround the school playground. The Housing Association (see following) has purchased a three-decker on the southern side of the lot, so that when the time comes for condemning it, no individual can protest and thus hold up the whole development in connection with the high school. A broad parkway will run by the building on the north side, and many trees and shrubs will undoubtedly be set out to add to the beauty of the unit. (See lower right hand corner of diagram for proposed high school site.)

The Housing Association

To enable as many citizens as possible to become owners of the houses in which they dwell, the Housing Association, a private corporation, was institut-

ed about four years ago. It is backed at present by some of the most prominent residents of the town, but eventually it will be making profits on the land and houses it sells to individuals, and its earnings will be steered into the financing of the Norwood Civic Association. Already the Housing Association has made it possible for several score citizens to obtain land and homes that they could call their own—that they could pay for as they were able. In many cases in instalments equal to the amount they had been paying for rent. The Association owns some good factory sites, and will reap a profit on them when the right buyers come along. As remarked before, the Association operates a fine lodging-house for working men, where the men are supplied with good food and light, airy rooms at reasonable weekly rates. There is no semblance of philanthropy at the Norwood House. Every lodger pays for everything he gets, just as he would in an ordinary boarding house. On some changes coincident with the growth of the town the Housing Association will suffer a temporary loss, like the destruction of the three-decker on the new high school site, but it expects to counteract such losses by making money on better deals in other sections of Norwood.

Building Lines

In building new houses, the Association will follow the existing frontage lines in most cases. If several houses on a given street have a setback from the sidewalk of 25 feet, any new house built by the Association on that street will have the same setback. However, the Association believes a distance of thirty feet should exist between the walk and the house front. The Association will enforce, on its holdings, the rule that buildings must stand ten feet

A study of modern forms of town administration led Norwood to ask the Legislature for a new charter three years ago.

This charter called for a town manager. He was appointed from a large number of applicants by the Selectmen, to whom the manager is responsible.

The purchasing for Norwood goes through the manager's hands.

Over \$4,000 was saved to the town in 1915 by scientific management in the highway department.

A large lot has been bought by

the town for a new high school, after advice from the Town Planning Committee as to the best site.

The Housing Association encourages the owning of single and double family houses by Norwood people; purchasers pay the Association on an instalment plan.

The Board of Trade, a five organization of 300 members, approves the new town manager form of government.

A community center, called the Civic Association, focuses the physical and recreational life of the people in a wholesome, democratic way.

ATLANTA WOMEN TAKE PRIDE IN CLEAN WARD

Civic Club Members Active in War on Dirt in Homes and Highways—Try to Abolish Class Distinctions

Atlanta, Ga.—The Women of the Third Ward—The Third Ward Civic Club—one hundred strong, are real workers. Their motto is "See Atlanta First," and it might well be "Clean Atlanta First" if one is to judge the tree by its fruit. They leave nothing undone, beginning with their own homes, then going forth into the byways and highways, the hedges and slums, leaving a clean trail behind them. Every public utility in their ward is under their inspection, by request, of course, but always granted, and at least on "visiting day" everything is in order, swept and garrisoned and made ready for approbation. And they go among the factory people; they take the poor children of poorer parents, bathe them, clothe them, feed them and send them to school. This takes money, patience and love, but the Third Ward women are equal to this and more, for by their own efforts they raise the money necessary. They publish a ward paper, devoted to the best interest of every family in that ward;

they try to do away with class distinctions, try to make every inhabitant feel a member of one large family; they beautify their lawns, they raise vegetables and flowers, and each home is a model of neatness. They are as a bright shining light, which is attracting the attention of this entire city.

BANKHEAD PREDICTS GREAT NATIONAL ROADS

"I predict that in the lives of the younger men now before me will be seen from ocean to ocean in the United States the greatest system of highways to be found anywhere in the world," was the prediction of Senator John H. Bankhead, recently uttered in Atlanta, Ga., at a road meeting held for the purpose of accelerating the building of highways through the Southern States.

"The present federal appropriation of \$55,000,000 is but the beginning of the work that the national government will shortly be doing in road construction," asserted the venerable chairman of the Senate committee on postoffice and postroads, "and before the expiration of the five-year period in which this money will be expended in conjunction with \$75,000,000 contributed by the several States, I expect to see the Congress making appropriations of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 for highways program."

from the property line of the adjoining house; in other words, 20 feet open space will be preserved between homes.

The Board of Trade

"Up and ahead" is the motto of the Norwood Board of Trade. This organization, now containing 300 members, has always been alert to seize any opportunity to advance the town's standing as a wide-awake community. Special committees of the Board made exhaustive studies of the town-manager system of government years before its introduction locally, and when the idea became a fact in Norwood, the Board rallied enthusiastically to its support, determined to give the manager a fair chance to try out his efficiency policies. In January this year the Norwood body acted the role of host to the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, which had selected the town as its rendezvous in a desire to see how the town-manager idea was working and how the people liked it. So pleased were the visiting boards with the administration that in a resolution they urged other towns to watch Norwood with a view to adopting any of her methods that tended toward greater economy in town control.

Civic Association

The place where the visitor gets an insight into the human, democratic element of the Norwood idea is in the group of buildings which serve to house the Civic Association. This group, a trifle apart from the industrial and commercial activities of the community, nevertheless is within easy walking distance of the stores, banks and libraries. Frame structures, of moderate height and covering a comparatively large area, welcome the citizens to indoor recreation, gymnastics, forums and committee meetings. One ell has a modern



FRONT VIEW OF CIVIC ASSOCIATION

swimming pool 60 by 24 feet and deep enough for diving. The women's department has rooms on the second floor, where members may gather to discuss community problems. The Board of Trade has its headquarters in the Civic Buildings and meets in the Social Hall at stated intervals for transaction of its affairs. Everett Hall, still another part of the group, is used for the town meetings whenever they are called by warrant issued by the selectmen. So, on the whole, the Civic is a very popular place. Its object is to be of service to the town, and in the realization of its aim it co-operates with as many of the component parts of the community as it possibly can.

Health Work

Near the Civic, and really an integral element of it, is the Health Centre. This has dental and tuberculosis clinics where townspeople may come and receive preventive treatment, enabling them to head off diseases in their early stages and preserve their energies for their work. A hospital department is there, where injured persons may be treated if necessary. In connection with the Health Centre, there are several visiting nurses who travel about through the town ministering help in maternity cases and in children's ailments. Of course there is a school nurse, who keeps a pretty thorough watch on the youth throughout the school term. In 1915, the nurse made 8,899 total examinations, and many cases of poor vision, adenoids and pediculosis, were improved by timely treatment. "To act as a go-between when some of our neighbors need such service, to help find employment for those who need it; to find the right ones to go into homes when sickness makes help a necessity; to help the town and State to care for those who are under their care; to be a place where any kind of advice and help is given freely and silently; this the work that the Health Centre must stand ready to do." The Centre is sustained in great part by the citizens of Norwood.

The Women's Part

The Women's Club of Norwood did much helpful work in quickening the sentiment of the town in favor of the new charter before it was actually passed. In the changes that have been made, the Club has stood by right along and lent its valuable support to the selectmen and manager. In settling the questions of rubbish disposal and the setting out of new trees, the help and co-operation of the women has been noticed and appreciated by all.

Citizens Like Manager System

There was some opposition to the town manager idea before the manager arrived in Norwood. One of the former selectmen was in doubt whether the town needed to have a manager step in. Things seemed to be going very well under the guidance of the regular New England town form of government. "But," added the ex-selectman, "I wouldn't think of advocating a return to the old way now." This voice the opinion of many influential citizens of Norwood. The manager, it should be emphasized, holds office just as long as his behavior and capacity for the job satisfy the selectmen, who are directly responsible to the voters.

Fire Prevention Saves Money for Metropolitan District

Boston and Surrounding Cities and Towns Have Centralized Agency for Warning Citizens Against Carelessness

A tendency gaining vogue in the United States is the grouping of adjacent towns and cities in to what are known as metropolitan districts for the efficient administration of affairs that can very well be handled by general agencies. Such a metropolitan district for the prevention of fire hazard was created for Boston and 21 communities around it by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1914.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, was empowered to appoint a citizen of the commonwealth and a resident of the district for at least three years, to make regulations in regard to garages, signs on roofs, conveyance of combustible liquids, sale of fireworks and other aspects of fire prevention work. Offices for the commissioner were procured in the heart of Boston, and the new department began its duties.

The lighting of bonfires had been a

menace to property in and around Boston, and the commissioner drew up brief regulations stating just where and when outdoor fires might be set. They said: "No person shall set or increase a fire in the open air except by the written permission of the Fire Prevention Commissioner, the Forest Warden or the head of the town or city fire department; provided that leaves and rubbish may be burned on plowed fields by the owners thereof, their agents or lessees, and provided further, that persons above 18 years of age may maintain a fire for a reasonable purpose upon sandy or barren land if the fire is enclosed within rocks, metal or other non-inflammable material; but every fire in the open air shall be at least 200 feet distant from any forest or spruce lands, and at least 100 feet distant from any building, and shall be properly attended until it is extinguished."

Owners of buildings received letters

Home Gardens Will Help Cut Present High Living Costs

One way to cope with the high cost of foodstuffs is to increase the production of vegetables. From Maine to California, and Michigan to Alabama, the newspapers are urging those who have yards, even very small yards, to cultivate them and plant seeds. The raising of potatoes, beets and other vegetables will enable the home owner to have fresh food right at his door, and will eliminate the cost of transportation and middlemen's charges.

Several of the larger cities are encouraging their citizens to take up gardening by providing areas in the park systems where experimental demonstration classes are held. Two years ago the South Park commissioners of Chicago had eleven experimental gardens which were successful. Superintendent J. F. Foster says: "We have not made out a budget for this year, but the commissioners are alive to the needs of the people and undoubtedly will do their share to help the public combat the high cost of living."

Practical lessons in gardening may be given to school children under the direction of the boards of education in the various cities. Dr. P. P. Clanton,

United States Commissioner of Education, strongly urges the teaching of gardening to children. He believes that one special teacher for every hundred children between nine and sixteen years of age, having as her express duty garden instruction, could work wonders in interesting the children in the cultivation of home gardens.

One such teacher could easily direct the work of 100 children, and of the 150 older persons belonging to the families of these children or living in their community. Thus 40,000 teachers of this kind would be sufficient for the entire country. These teachers might easily be had for an average additional salary of \$500, or a total of \$20,000,000.

With instruction, school children might easily produce on available land an average of \$75 each in vegetables and fruits for their own tables, or for sale in their immediate neighborhood, fresh and crisp through all the growing months and wholesomely canned and preserved for winter use. This production would add millions to the best form of food supply, provided every child raised an appreciable amount, and without cost of transportation or storage.